

COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Bermuda Communique

It was not expected that the final communique issued at the conclusion of the Bermuda conference would be couched in anything but formalised generalities and, in fact, it gives the world precious little information on what transpired at the talks. Only on two subjects can any definite conclusions be drawn. One is that the Western allies will enter on the Four-Power foreign ministers discussions determined to preserve the entity and integrity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation notwithstanding any pressure which Russia may endeavour to apply to weaken it; the other, that neither the United States nor Britain are willing to make new commitments relative to the European Defence Community. France can gain only partial satisfaction from the outcome of the Bermuda meeting. So far as EDC is concerned there is no apparent change in the situation and the problem of French ratification of the treaty would appear to remain as acute now as it was before M. Laniel left Paris for the conversations. Vague too is the communique's reference to Indo-China; there is nothing in it which bolsters or confirms earlier unofficial predictions that the United States had offered to send a military mission to Indo-China.

THE British people, on the other hand, can find nothing in the communique which helps to clarify the question which figured heavily in speculation before the Bermuda conference began—the prediction that Sir Winston Churchill would seek to obtain the approval of Mr. Eisenhower and M. Laniel of his idea for a top-level meeting between the leaders of the Big Four nations. Information on this point may be forthcoming after Sir Winston has returned to London—certainly he can expect to be questioned on the subject by Opposition MPs. Nevertheless the inference to be drawn is that Sir Winston did not realise his mission in this respect, or that, at least, he was persuaded to hold the question in abeyance until it has been possible to gauge progress at the Four-Power discussions. Possibly the only really satisfying result of the Bermuda meeting is that it has produced a stronger and clearer alignment of Big Three policies on vital international problems.

ATOMIC CONTROL PROPOSAL

Pres. Eisenhower Reveals His Ideas Before UN Assembly RUSSIA INVITED TO BECOME A PARTNER IN THE SCHEME

NEW YORK, DEC. 8.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IN A SPEECH TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TODAY PROPOSED CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

"To hasten the day when fear of the atom will begin to disappear from the minds of the people and governments of the East and West, there are certain steps that can be taken now," the President said.

"Therefore, I make the following proposal:

"The governments principally involved, to the extent permitted by elementary prudence, to begin now and continue to make joint contributions from their stockpiles of normal uranium and fissionable materials to an international atomic energy.

"We would expect that such an agency would be set up under the aegis of the United Nations."

"The United States is prepared to undertake these explorations in good faith," he said.

"Any partner of the United States acting in the same good faith will find the United States a not unreasonable or ungenerous associate."

President Eisenhower, who had only returned 40 minutes before from the Bermuda conference, told the assembled delegates that the United States "knows that peaceful power from atomic energy is no dream of the future."

Mr. Eisenhower said the proposal had the great virtue that it could be undertaken "without irritations and mutual suspicions incident to any attempt to set up a completely acceptable system of worldwide inspection and control."

The President said that the atomic energy could be made responsible for the "impounding, storage and protection of the contributed fissionable and other materials."

"The ingenuity of our scientists will be to provide special safe facilities under which such a bank of fissionable materials could be essential, immune to surprise seizure."

Mr. Eisenhower said the "more important responsibility of this atomic energy agency would be to 'devise' methods whereby this fissionable material would be allocated to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind."

MORE THAN WILLING
"The United States would be more than willing—it would be proud to take up with others 'principally involved' the development of plans whereby such peaceful use of atomic energy would be expedited," said Mr. Eisenhower.

"Of these 'principally involved' the Soviet Union must of course be one."

The President said that he would be prepared to submit to the United States Congress "and with expectation of approval" any such plans that would. Firstly, encourage worldwide investigation into the most effective peacetime uses of fissionable material. Secondly, begin to diminish the potential destructive power of the world's atomic stockpiles. Thirdly, allow all peoples of all nations to see that "in this enlightened age, the great powers of the earth, both the East and the West, are interested in human

spirations first and foremost rather than in building up the armaments of war."

Fourthly, open up a new channel for peaceful discussions and initiate at least a new approach to the many difficult problems that must be solved in both private and public conferences and make positive progress towards peace."

Mr. Eisenhower in his opening remarks said when the invitation from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to address the General Assembly reached him in Bermuda he was just beginning "a conference with the Foreign Ministers of Britain and France on some of the problems that have been facing the world."

"During the remainder of the Bermuda conference I had constantly in mind that ahead of me lay a great honour. That honour is mine today as I stand here, privileged to address the United Nations Assembly of the United Nations. At the same time I appreciate this distinction of addressing you," Mr. Eisenhower said.

"If there is to be advanced any proposal designed to ease, by even the smallest measure, the tension of today's world, what more appropriate audience could there be than the members of the General Assembly of the United Nations," he said.

42 TEST EXPLOSIONS
The President said that this "recital of atomic danger and power" was necessarily stated in United States terms, for those he said, "whose the only incontrovertible facts" he knew. He said that since July 10, 1945, the United States had conducted 42 atomic test explosions.

"Atomic bombs today are more than 25 times as powerful as the weapons with which the atomic age dawned," he said, "while hydrogen weapons are in the ranges of millions of tons of TNT equivalent."

"Today the United States stockpile of atomic weapons exceeds by many times the explosive equivalent of the total of all bombs and all shells that came from every plane and every gun in every theatre of war through all the years of World War II."

"The great tests, and the great accomplishments still lie ahead. And in the confident expectation of these accomplishments, I would use the office which, for the time being I hold, to assure you that the Government of the United States will remain steadfast in its support of this body."

President Eisenhower continued: "I know that the American people share my deep belief that if a danger exists in the world, it is a danger shared by all—and equally, that if a hope exists in the mind of one nation, that hope should be shared by all."

"Finally, if there is to be advanced any proposal designed to ease by even the smallest measure the tensions of today's world, what more appropriate audience could there be than the members of the General Assembly of the United Nations. I feel impelled to speak to you in a language that in a sense

is new—one, which who have spent so much of my life in the military profession would have preferred never to use."

"That new language is the language of atomic warfare. 'The atomic age has moved forward at such a pace that every citizen of the world should have some comprehension, at least in comparative terms, of the extent of this development, of the utmost significance to all of us. Clearly, if the peoples of the world are to conduct an intelligent search for peace, they must be armed with the significant facts of today's existence.'

"My recital of atomic danger and power is necessarily stated in United States terms, for these are the only incontrovertible facts that I know. I need hardly point out to this Assembly, however, that this subject is global, not merely national in character. 'On July 16, 1945, the United States set off which the world's first atomic test explosion. 'Since that day in 1945 the United States of America has conducted 42 atomic test explosions.'

"Atomic bombs today are more than 25 times as powerful as the weapons with which the atomic age dawned, while hydrogen weapons are in the ranges of millions of tons of TNT equivalent."

US STOCKPILE

"Today, the United States stockpile of atomic weapons, of course, increases daily, exceeds by many times the explosive equivalent of the total of all bombs and all shells that came from every plane and every gun in every theatre of war through all the years of World War II."

"In size and variety the development of atomic weapons has been no less remarkable. This development has been such that atomic weapons have virtually achieved conventional status within our armed services. In the United States services, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps are capable today of putting this weapon to military use."

"But the dread secret and the fearful engines of atomic might are not ours alone. 'In the first place, the secret is possessed by our friends and allies, Great Britain and Canada, whose scientific genius made a tremendous contribution to our original discoveries and the designs of atomic bombs.'

"The secret is also known by the Soviet Union."

SOVIET UNION
"The Soviet Union has informed us that, over recent years, it has devoted extensive resources to atomic weapons. During this period, the Soviet Union has exploded a series of atomic devices in making at least one involving thermonuclear reactions."

"If at one time, the United States possessed what might have been called a monopoly of atomic power, that monopoly has ceased to exist some years ago. Therefore, although our earlier start has permitted us to accumulate what is today a great quantitative advantage, the atomic realities of today comprehend two facts of even greater significance."

"First, the knowledge now possessed by four nations will eventually be shared by others."

"Second, even with a vast superiority in numbers of weapons, and a consequent capability of devastating retaliation, is no preventive, of itself, against the fearful material damages and toll of human lives that would be inflicted by surprise aggression."

"The new world, at least dimly aware of the facts, has naturally embarked on a large programme of warning and defence system. That programme will be accelerated and expanded."

AWFUL ARITHMETIC

"But let no one think that the expenditure of vast sums for weapons and systems of defence can guarantee absolute safety for the cities and citizens of any nation. The awful arithmetic of the atomic bomb does not permit of such an easy solution. Even against the most powerful defence an aggressor in possession of the effective minimum number of atomic bombs for a surprise attack could probably inflict a sufficient number of his bombs on the chosen targets to cause hideous damage."

"Should such an atomic attack be launched against the United States, our reactions would be swift and resolute. But for me to say that the defence capabilities of the United States are such that they could inflict terrible losses upon an aggressor—for me to say that the retaliation capabilities of the United States are so great that such an aggressor's land would be laid waste—all this, while a fact, is not the true expression of the purpose and the hope of the United States."

"America's purpose was 'to help us move out of this dark chamber of horrors into the light to find a way by which the minds of men, the hopes of men, the souls of men everywhere can move forward toward peace and happiness and well being.'

MUST TAKE STEPS
Many steps would have to be taken over many months before the world could look at itself one day and truly realise that a new climate of mutually peaceful confidence was abroad in the world."

"But I know above all else that we must start to take these steps—now."

"The United States and its allies, Great Britain and France, had never the past months tried to take some of these steps."

"On the record has long stood the request of the United States, Great Britain and France to negotiate with the Soviet Union the problems of a divided Germany."

"On that record has long stood the request of the same three nations to negotiate an Austrian state treaty."

"On the same record still stands the request of the United Nations to negotiate the problems of Korea."

"Most recently, we have received from the Soviet Union what is in effect an expression of willingness to hold a four-Power meeting. Along with our allies, Great Britain and France, we have agreed that this note did not contain the unacceptable preconditions previously put forward by the Soviets."



It's not easy to be a stenographer in China, judging by this Chinese typewriter on show at an exhibition of office machinery in Munich. This machine has 7,312 letters.—London Express.

Verbal Battle Over Trade With China

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Dec. 8.

More verbal blows were struck in the House of Commons this evening in the running fight that has broken out between a group of left-wing Socialist MPs and the Government over the question of trade with China.

Mr. Emrys Hughes, a past master in the art of attack by ridicule, scored a point in a supplementary question concerning the export of agricultural machinery, cycles and motorcars to China.

It would appear — and Mr. Hughes made sure it did appear — that the British Government permit the export of small cars to China but ban the export of bicycles on the grounds that they are of 'strategic value.'

Tractors are also on the embargo list though, much to the amusement of Mr. Hughes and his friends below the gangway, 'garden tractors' are regarded as non-strategic.

This, in Mr. Hughes' opinion, is ample evidence of the 'ridiculous position' the Government are in as the result of their China trade policy.

Another line of attack was employed by Mr. S. T. Swinger, a Socialist who is concerned about the effects of the embargo on the economy of Hongkong. He asked Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, to find out whether the British Government's administration of the embargo on trade in certain goods is in line with that of the other Western governments.

INTO LINE
Mr. Thorneycroft replied that the British restrictions on trade with China were at one time and in certain respects wider than those imposed by other governments but these had now been brought into line.

Mr. Swinger pointed out that Hongkong's trade with China had fallen by 60 per cent over the past year, largely, he implied, as the result of a diversion of trade between certain countries such as Germany and Japan and China away from Hongkong.

This trade, according to Mr. Swinger's view is now being conducted directly between the countries concerned.

Opposition to the Government's China trade policy, however, is not confined to one side of the House. A Conservative MP, Mr. C. Osborne, was concerned at the decline of trade between Britain and China. He asked the President of the Board of Trade to consider consulting with the United

POWs To Go On Trial

Pannunjom, Dec. 8.
Seven Chinese war prisoners charged with murdering one of their fellow inmates will go on trial on Saturday in one of the most unusual murder cases in history.

No body has been found and the murder charge was made by Communists who accuse the United Nations of planting 'agents' among unrepatriated North Korean and Chinese war prisoners.

The defendants are among the 22,500 anti-Red POWs captured by the United Nations during the war and later turned over to Indian guards here because they refused to return to Communism. They will be defended by a Chinese speaking American civilian, Mr. Charles R. Morrison.

The seven prisoners are charged with murdering another war prisoner by tying him to a tent pole and cutting out his heart.

Although no body has been found a Neutral Nations Board of Inquiry said that it had collected sufficient verbal and circumstantial evidence to warrant a trial.

CHANGED MINDS
An Indian spokesman said that the Prosecution would base its case on the testimony of Chinese prisoners who changed their minds about Communism after arriving in Pannunjom and were returned to Red rule.

These 'turned' witnesses picked suspects out of a prisoner line-up but failed to direct Indian guards to the grave of the alleged victim.

The Communists charged that the murdered prisoner was buried in one of the prison compounds.

Newsmen from five countries — Nationalist China, United States, North Korea, Communist China and India — will witness the trial.

The Indian Command has down a special legal officer to Korea to supervise the court martial.

The prisoner will be tried under Indian martial law and the charges carry either the death penalty or long imprisonment.—United Press.

STRIKE ENDS

New York, Dec. 8.
The strike of the New York newspaper photo-engravers ended tonight, when an agreement was signed permitting publication tomorrow of the six newspapers involved.

The strike on the six major newspapers had been in effect for the past 11 days.—France-Press.



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VIETMINH TROOPS ATTACK

Civilian Population Ordered To Evacuate Thai City

Hanoi, Dec. 8.
Communist Vietminh troops launched a sweeping attack today against the pro-French Thai capital of Lai Chau only 28 miles south of Red China and the city's civilian population was ordered to evacuate. Lai Chau is the centre of a pro-French pocket surrounded by Communist-held territory and is controlled by loyalist partisans.

A spokesman for General Rene Cogny, Northern French Commander, said that the attack was launched by Communist regulars and partisans and aimed at over-running a wide stretch of territory, rather than an immediate local objective.

The spokesman said that defence measures had been taken but could not be revealed for security reasons.

British sources said that Vietminh commanders had long

had the intention of attacking the Thai federation, whose capital is Lai Chau, and had even asked armed aid from China.

China, however, refused any help, the sources said, because it did not wish to intervene against an ethnic (Thai) minority.

The Communists had decided to attempt the conquest of Lai Chau before the seizure by daring French paratroops of the outpost of Dien Bien Phu last month. Dien Bien Phu is some 60 miles south of the Thai capital.

The French Command here would give no details on how the battle was progressing.

There was no indication how many men took part in the Communist attack.

Neither French paratroops nor Thai partisans who altered south from Lai Chau to meet them have yet encountered the rebel 310th Division, which turned away from the Red River delta last month in what appeared to be a move against the interior kingdom of Laos.

The seizure of Dien Bien Phu put a formidable obstacle directly in the middle of the Laos invasion route, and French quantities of a 125-mile airift between the paratroop outpost and Hanoi stopped the Division in its tracks.—United Press.

US Prepared To Break Off Talks

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 8.

The United States is prepared to break off the Big Four talks in Berlin if the Soviet Union prolongs them fruitfully for "propagandist and non-constructive purposes," it was stated here today.

An authoritative United States source described in very general terms the strategy agreed upon by the Big Three for the four Foreign Ministers' conference in Berlin next January.

The source also predicted that the United States would at next week's NATO meeting give the French Government a reply to its request for assurances on the maintenance of United States troops in Europe.

The source said the exchange of notes between Russia and the West in recent months had been like an exchange of briefs between lawyers attempting to narrow the issues in the case.

POINT REACHED
Eventually one reached a point where one had to do something other than exchange briefs. That point had been reached in Soviet-Western relations, he said.

He thought it would become apparent soon in the Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference in Berlin whether the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, would use the conference for propaganda or for making a real gesture towards easing East-West tension.

If Mr. Molotov started stalling the Western powers could very easily expose it to world opinion, he said. This exposure might then enable the Russians to change their strategy and make a real effort to co-operate in the reunification of Germany.

SOVIET STALLING
If the Russian stalling continued and it was obvious that they had no intention of operating constructively, the United States Government would be prepared to break off the talks.

The Eisenhower administration was confident that world public opinion would support Mr. John Foster Dulles if he walked out of the Berlin conference at this point, he said.

Officials here said they were well prepared for the Berlin conference. A three-nation working committee had been operating in Paris for a considerable time preparatory to the Big Four conference in London expected in October and this November.

They were now calling for a meeting of this committee on December 16.

Officials here do not appear to expect a lengthy conference in Berlin, and are hoping to speed up the conference by use of simultaneous translation equipment.—Reuter.

SCANDINAVIAN MEDICAL CENTRE FOR S. KOREA

Stockholm, Dec. 8.
The Scandinavian Governments will establish a US\$5,000,000 medical centre at Seoul, Korea, it was announced today.

A Scandinavian delegation which has studied medical service in Korea yesterday delivered its proposal to the Government of Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

They suggested a medical centre of two hospitals at Seoul, an isolation hospital and a city hospital.

Four million dollars of the cost should be defrayed by the Scandinavian Governments and the fifth million by the United Nations (UNKRA), the delegation said.

It suggested that the medical centre be put into operation within 10 months.—United Press.

1920 Slavery Convention

United Nations, Dec. 8.

Six nations today signed a protocol adopted by the current General Assembly, formally transferring to the United Nations the functions and powers of the League of Nations under the 1920 Slavery Convention.

Those signing were Dr Heinrich Kautsky, Austria; Dr C. L. Hs'a, China; Mr Alexis Kyrkou, Greece; Mrs Evelyn Emmet, Britain; Mr E. A. Morgan, Liberia; and Mr Auguste R. Lindt, Switzerland.

The representatives of Liberia and Britain signed without reservation, as did later ratification by their Parliaments.

Twenty-four ratifications or signatures without reservation are required to make the Slavery Convention a United Nations instrument.—United Press.

Major Wylie To Rejoin Regiment

London, Dec. 8.

Major Charles Wylie, who was second-in-command of the successful British expedition to Mount Everest, was leaving here today for Malaya, where he will rejoin his regiment, the 10th Gurkha Rifles.

On his way, he plans to have a reunion with the Sherpa Tensing, who guided the expedition, who just ended a tour of Yugoslavia, lecturing on the expedition.—France-Press.

Nixon Talks In Pakistan

Karachi, Dec. 8.

The Vice President of the United States, Mr Richard Nixon, today had a long interview with the Pakistan Minister of Finance, Mohammed Ali, who is a namesake of the Prime Minister.

Mr Nixon deposited the traditional wreaths on the tomb of Mohammed Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, and of Liaquat Ali Khan, the head of the government of the new state.

After having recorded a speech for broadcast tonight, Mr Nixon attended a reception given by United States Ambassador and Mrs Horace A. Hildreth, and later a banquet given in his honour by the Pakistani Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali.—France-Press.

French Newsmen Indignant Over 'Slight' To Laniel

From RENE MacCOLL

Bermuda, Dec. 8.
French newspapermen covering the Bermuda conference are indignant over what they genuinely consider to have been "slights" to M. Joseph Laniel when the French premier arrived last week.

The French are upset because the Marseillaise was not played as M. Laniel stepped from his plane, but the answer to that is that protocol was followed to the last letter. A national anthem would only have been in order if a head of state was being greeted (the next day the Star Spangled Banner was played for Eisenhower).

The band of the Royal Welch Fusiliers greeted M. Laniel with the General Salute—exactly the same treatment as Sir Winston Churchill—received—on his arrival.

OTHER INCIDENTS
The only time God Save the Queen was heard (first six bars only) was when the Governor of Bermuda strode on to the parade ground—but this may well have confused the French.

Other incidents which irked the French, were based on misunderstandings and confusion.

It is said that Sir Winston "cut short" M. Laniel's speech and pushed him into a waiting car. M. Laniel, it is understood, was anxious to say a few words, but after the microphone had been placed for him he hesitated, then turned on his heel and got into the car. Sir Winston didn't

appear to play any part in this incident, but radio men who had been waiting for M. Laniel's broadcast tore their hair.

RECEIVING LINE
The third complaint is that M. Laniel was placed behind Mr Eden and Mr Dulles in the receiving line to greet local notables the day Mr Eisenhower arrived. Foreign Office protocol authorities assure me that the correct place for M. Laniel was behind Mr Eisenhower, Sir Winston and Mr Dulles but in front of Mr Eden.

I did not see whether Mr Eden sneaked in ahead of M. Laniel or not and nobody seems to remember, but it happened. It was obviously unintentional.

On the other hand it must respectfully be placed on record that M. Laniel caused some mildly raised eyebrows among local observers when he arrived.

His first of all seemed to brush past the Governor waiting to greet him at the foot of the set-plate ramp with a most perfunctory handshake. And he took his inspection of the Fusiliers guard of honour in what must be almost world record time for such functions.—London Express Service.

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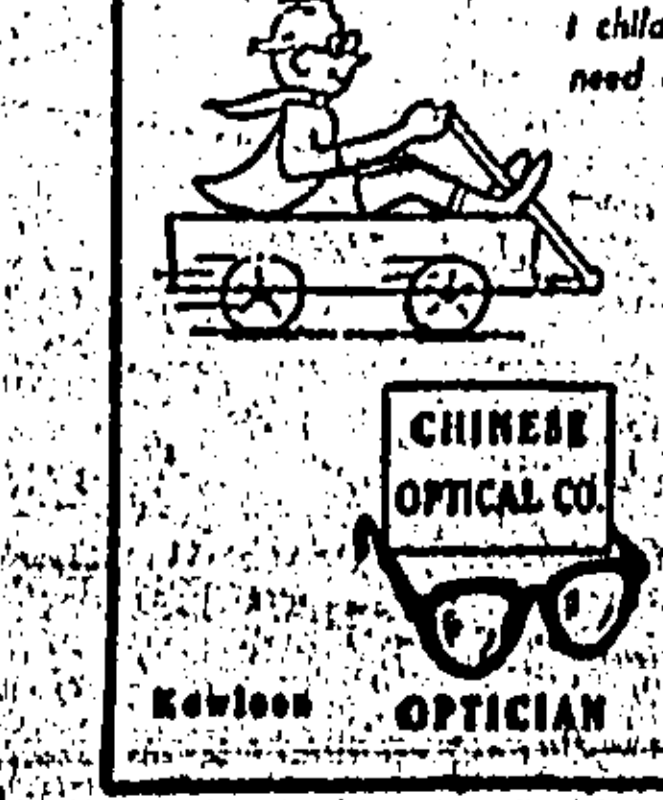
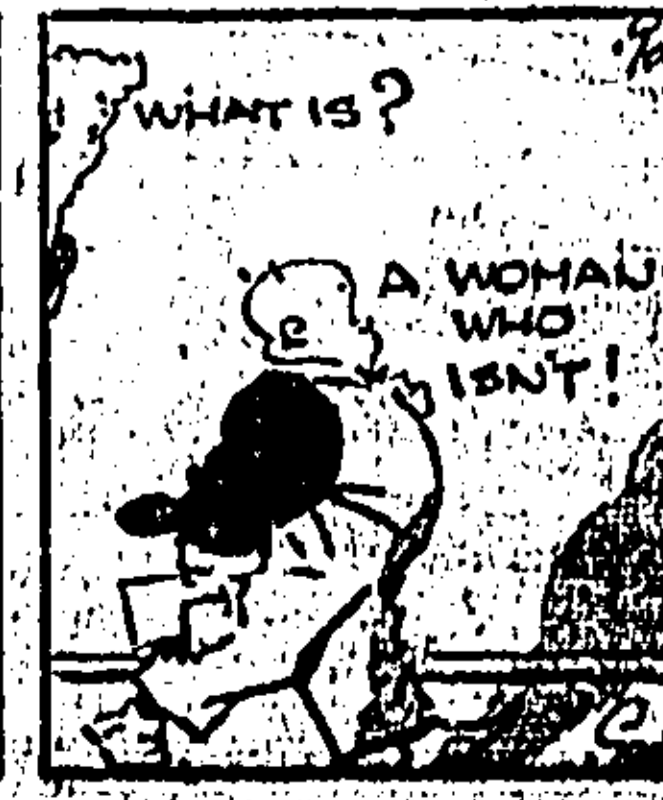
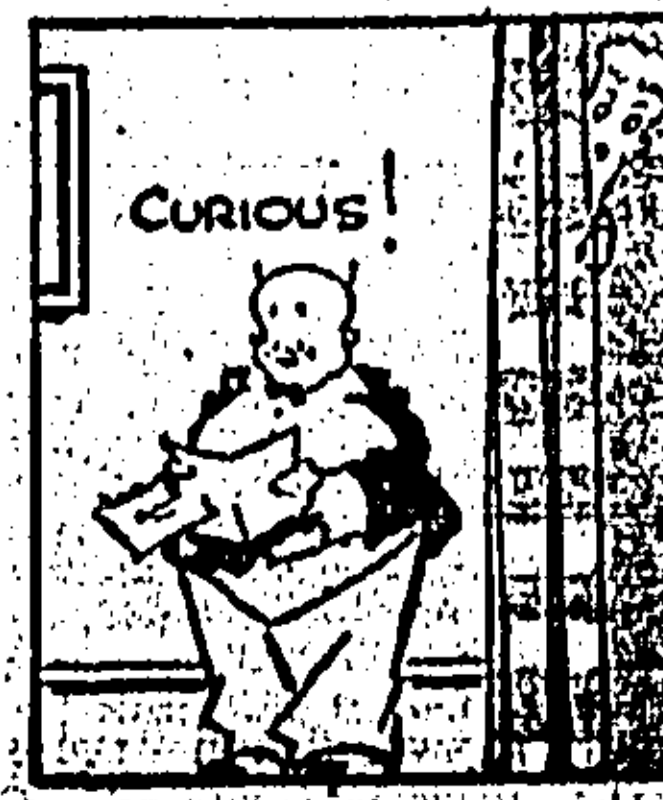
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FOUR POWER MEETING Washington And London Reaction Varies WEST GERMAN GOVT PLEASED

Reaction to the Western Powers' note proposing a Four Power meeting in Berlin was varied.

Britain, the West German government and West Berlin welcomed the proposal, but it was coldly received in the United States.

There was little enthusiasm in Washington and sources there appeared to be doubtful of the outcome of the meeting.

London, Dec. 9. British political circles welcomed with satisfaction the note of the three Western powers to the Soviet Union.

The brevity and clarity of the text, it was felt, permitted the general public to follow and understand this diplomatic move and therefore, also to approve it generally.

The British were especially happy that no door had been closed, and that every possibility was, therefore, left open to the Soviet leaders to prove that their policy really could change.

It was also noted with satisfaction here that the big three had once again agreed that all the measures taken up by them up to now to assure their security had only a defensive character, and that there was no justifiable cause for the aggressive character of Soviet foreign policies.

Political circles here also pointed out that the note did not rule out the possibility of considering at Berlin the eventuality of a later five-power conference.

Finally, it was noted that the welcome given to the big three note contrasted with the opinion given by certain British political circles on the subject of the Bermuda communiqué, which some circles maintained, was "disappointing."—France-Press.

UNITED STATES. Authoritative American sources tonight showed very little enthusiasm at the prospect of a four-power foreign ministers' meeting on January 4 in Berlin.

These quarters continued to think that the Kremlin does not really want an agreement on the German and Austrian questions. It was thought that the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, would manoeuvre for the maintenance of the present status of the two countries, which are at present within the Soviet orbit, whether they like it or not.

An informed source said tonight that when President Eisenhower was in Bermuda, he expressed these views to his British and French colleagues so clearly that they were quite surprised.

Washington observers also considered that the passage in the Western reply, suggesting that at Berlin, each delegation should be allowed to express its viewpoint on a possible five-power conference, was a United States concession to the British and French theories. The American government is still opposed in principle to such a conference, they said.

The United States government, the same observers said, continues to await a gesture of good faith from Peking at the Panmunjom preliminary talks.

An increasing number of diplomatic commentators in

Washington are beginning to think that the stubborn stand of the Chinese and Korean negotiators at Panmunjom is an attempt to weary the United Nations negotiators and make them accept the idea of a five-power conference.

These observers particularly saw in the Sino-Korean intransigence regarding the status proposed by the United Nations for the Soviet Union at the Korean political conference and that in extending the agenda of the proposed five-power conference the Korean problem and other questions in the Far East.—France-Press.

WEST GERMANY. Bonn, Dec. 9. The text of the Western Powers' note to the Soviet Union proposing a four-power meeting in Berlin on January 4 was unreservedly approved in Bonn.

In West German government circles, it was noted particularly that in extending the purely defensive character of the policy of European integration, the Western Powers had rejected the alternative proposed by the Soviet Union, namely, a European defence community or the re-establishment of German unity.

The hope expressed in the Western note that the unification of Germany and the conclusion of an Austrian state treaty would contribute to the solution of other international problems signified, these circles added, that the Western Allies were not disposed to allow themselves to be led astray by a discussion of a general nature of the problems of world security.

DIPLMATIC. It was felt, however, that the possibility of a five-power conference had been settled in a diplomatic fashion, which at the same time clearly made evident the wish of the Western Powers to settle the German and Austrian problems first.

Finally, although the Western reply had been drafted in terms which should facilitate the delicate acceptance on the part of the Soviet Union of the January meeting, it was believed here that the question of whether the Soviet Union would reply affirmatively to the invitation, or whether she would pose new conditions was an open matter.—France-Press.

WEST BERLIN. Berlin, Dec. 9. West Berlin's Mayor, Dr. Walter Schreiber, indicated that he was pleased with the three Allied Powers' note to the Soviet Union.

He paid particular notice to the portion which stressed the unification of Germany under conditions of freedom and the conclusion of an Austrian treaty as objectives of the four-power meeting.

The urgent character given to the solution of these problems, he said, was particularly underlined by the choice of Berlin and the date of January 4. Dr. Schreiber pointed out that the Berlin government had long wished for a speedy four-power meeting. He also felt that Berlin was the most appropriate place.

Dr. Schreiber said that he had been informed of the text of the note on midnight Sunday, and that he had approved it at once. He added: "As far as Berlin is concerned, we will do everything possible to facilitate the progress of the conference."—France-Press.

250 Million Dollars Cash Not Enough

Filipinos Reject Japanese Offer

Manila, Dec. 8. Three key men of the Nacionalista Party, victorious in the November nationwide elections, said yesterday that the recent Japanese proposal, involving \$250,000,000 cash payment as war reparations, was "wholly unacceptable."

The three officials were Vice President-elect Carlos P. Garcia, generally conceded as the next Foreign Minister, Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez, and Senator Claro M. Recto, the Party's foreign affairs adviser and spokesman.

At the Manila Hotel yesterday Mr. Garcia flatly rejected the Japanese \$250,000,000 cash offer, which he said "cannot even form a basis for any reparations talks between the Philippines and Japan."

Mr. Rodriguez and Senator Recto said the policy of the Nacionalista Government, which will assume power next January, was simple but firm.

NO RATIFICATION. They said the Nacionalista stand was if there were no satisfactory cash payments, there would not be any ratification of the Japanese peace treaty by the Nacionalista-controlled Senate.

Observers said the Senate was standing on the Nacionalista demand that Japan pay a minimum of \$2,000,000,000 in cash reparations.

The Philippines previously asked for \$8,000,000,000. The Japanese Minister, Mr. Katsumi Ono, head of the Japanese mission here, recently submitted to the Philippines the new Japanese offer involving \$250,000,000 cash.

Mr. Ono's offer revived the reparations discussions here with the Nacionalista Party standing firm for reparations before ratification of the Japanese peace treaty.—Reuter.

US Putting Great Pressure On Japs, Says Moscow Radio

London, Dec. 8. Mr. Vassili Harkov, Moscow Radio political commentator, said today that recent events in the Far East clearly indicated that the United States were putting great pressure on Japan to make her increase the strength of her armed forces.

The rearmament of Japan was proceeding on a large scale. The present numerical strength of the Japanese army was approximately equal to that of Japan in 1931, he said.

"The new Japanese army is being trained according to American manuals and methods and under the control of numerous American experts," Harkov continued.

Japanese munition factories were working at full capacity and were producing a greater amount of arms and more complete types than in 1931-34.

The Japanese shipbuilding industry was capable, for instance, of building small vessels and also cruisers and even battle ships.

The aircraft industry was producing military aircraft, and

Atomic Control Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

promptly to meet with the Soviet Union.

"The Government of the United States approaches this conference with hopeful sincerity. We will bend every effort of our minds to the single purpose of emerging from that conference with tangible results toward peace—the only true way of lessening international tension."

"We never have and never will propose or suggest that the Soviet Union surrender what is rightfully hers."

"We will never say that the peoples of Russia are an enemy with whom we have no desire ever to deal or mingle in friendly and fruitful relationship."

THE CHIEF HOPE

"On the contrary we hope that this conference may initiate a relationship with the Soviet Union which will eventually bring about a free intermingling of the peoples of the East and the West, the one sure way of developing understanding required for consistent and peaceful relations," he said.

"Because of the turmoil and strife and misery of Asia we seek the peaceful opportunity for these peoples to develop their natural resources and to elevate their lot," he continued.

"There is at least one new avenue of peace which has not yet been explored—an avenue now laid out by the General Assembly of the United Nations."

"In its resolution of November 18, 1953, this General Assembly suggested—and I quote—that the Disarmament Commission study the desirability of establishing a committee of representatives of the Powers principally involved which should seek in private an acceptable solution—and report on such a solution to the General Assembly and to the Security Council not later than September 1, 1954."

"The United States, heading the suggestion of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is instantly prepared to meet privately with such other countries as may be 'principally involved' to seek 'an acceptable solution' to the atomic armaments race which overshadows not only the peace but the very life of the world."

NEW CONCEPTION

"We shall carry into these private talks a new conception. The United States would seek more than the mere reduction or elimination of atomic materials available for military purposes."

"It is not enough just to take this weapon out of the hands of the belligerents. It must be put into the hands of those who know how to strip it of its military casing and adapt it to the uses of peace."

"The United States knows that peaceful power from atomic energy is no problem of the future. That capability is here today. Who can doubt if the entire body of the world's scientists and engineers had adequate amounts of fissionable material with which to test and develop their ideas that this capability would rapidly be transformed into universal efficient and economic usage."

"To hasten the day when fear of the atom will begin to disappear from the minds of the people and the governments of the East and West there are certain steps that can be taken now."

"I therefore, make the following proposal: 'The Governments principally involved, to the extent permitted by elementary prudence, to begin now and continue to make joint contributions from their stockpiles of normal uranium and

fissionable materials to an international atomic energy agency. We would expect that such an agency would be set up under the aegis of the United Nations."

"The ratios of contributions, the procedures and other details would properly be within the scope of the private conversations I have referred to earlier."

IN GOOD FAITH

"The United States is prepared to undertake these explorations in good faith. Any partner of the United States acting in the same good faith will find the United States a not unreasonable or ungenerous associate."

"Undoubtedly initial and early contributions to this plan would be small in quantity. However, the proposal has the great virtue that it can be undertaken without irritation and mutual suspicions incident to any attempt to set up a completely acceptable system of worldwide inspection and control."

"The atomic energy agency could be made responsible for the impounding, storage and protection of the contributed fissionable and other materials. The ingenuity of our scientists will provide special safe conditions under which such a bank of fissionable material could be made essentially immune to surprise seizure."

"The more important responsibility of this atomic energy agency would be to devise methods whereby this fissionable material would be allocated to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind."

"Of those principally involved the Soviet Union must, of course, be one."

FOUR OBJECTIVES

"I would be prepared to submit to the US Congress, and with every expectation of approval, any such plan that would:

"First—encourage worldwide investigation into the most effective peacetime uses of fissionable material in the certainty that they had all the materials needed for the conduct of all the experiments that were appropriate."

"Second—begin to diminish the potential destructive power of the world's atomic stockpiles."

"Third—allow all peoples of all nations to see that, in this enlightened age, the Great Powers of the earth, both of the East and of the West, are interested in human aspirations for peace and progress rather than in building up the armaments of war."

"Fourth—open up a new channel for peaceful discussion and initiate at least a new approach to the many difficult problems that must be solved in both private and public conferences if the world is to shake off the inertia imposed by fear and make positive progress toward peace."—Reuter.

GIVEN OVATION

France-Press reports that the President, standing high on the tribune of the rostrum on the United Nations-General Assembly, was given an ovation at the conclusion of his momentous address to the world that lasted several minutes.

A great roar of applause in which the delegation of the Soviet Union took part, reverberated throughout the vast assembly chamber in a tribute to the leader of the American people as he stood there overlooking the huge hall, obviously moved by the spontaneity of the reception accorded to him and his offer in the cause of peace.

In one of the most solemn speeches of his long career as a soldier and as a leader of government, President Eisenhower told his hushed audience that his aim was a world survey of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and that he was in favour of a plan to reduce the destructive potential of atomic stocks now building up in a tension-packed world.

TRADE WITH CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

dollar aid in order to prevent further attacks on British policy with regard to trade with China. Mr. Butler naturally refused. American aid, he pointed out, is temporary and is getting less. He was not prepared to give up such aid in our present difficult situation, "especially as we have to earn it by our own efforts."

Mr. Sidney Silverman (Labour) asked the Chancellor whether this meant that he would not give up American aid even if it meant a loss of our independence.

The Chancellor replied: "Had we lost our independence, I would think again."

But clearly, he did not consider that a contingency at all likely to arise.

Sir Roger Makins Returning

Washington, Dec. 8. The British Ambassador in Washington, Sir Roger Makins, will return to London for consultations with his government on December 11, said the British embassy tonight.

Mr. R. H. Scott will be in charge of the embassy in his absence.—France-Press.

Has Chill
Vladivostok, Dec. 8. Czechoslovakian President Antonin Zapolocky has had to take to his bed for several days with a severe chill, said Radio Prague monitored here today.

President Zapolocky's health had improved, and his condition was now satisfactory, added the radio.—France-Press.

Chua Ho-Anu Denies Report

Singapore, Dec. 8. Chua Ho-anu, the leader of the 10-man Malayan Chinese goodwill mission to Taipei, on his return here today denied again reports that he had mentioned in Hongkong that he was the leader of 3,000,000 Chinese.

Mr Chua is the President of the Singapore branch of the Malayan Chinese Association. His alleged statement has raised a protest from the United Malaya National Organisation, which said that it caused misgivings among Malays.—France-Press.

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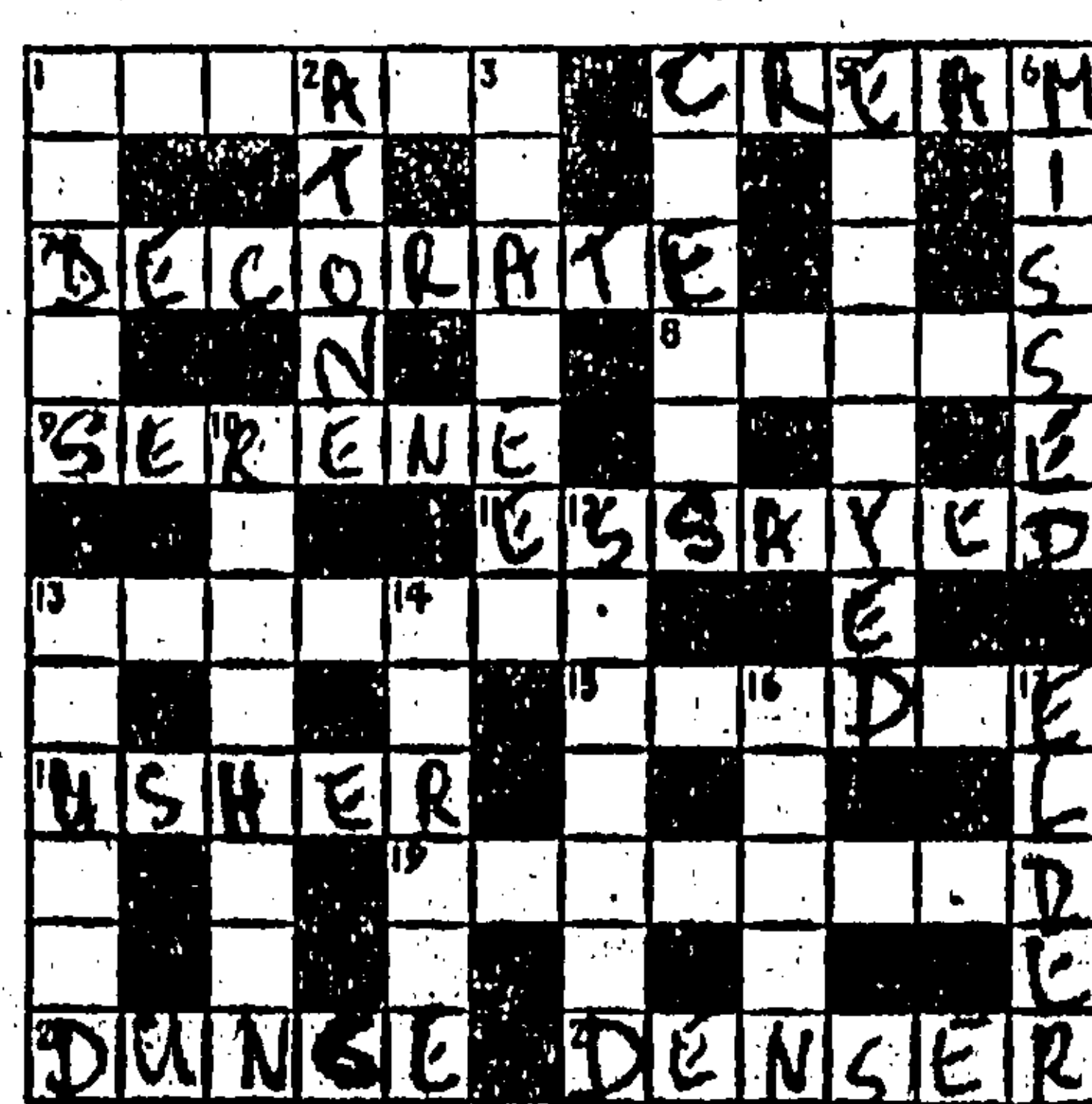
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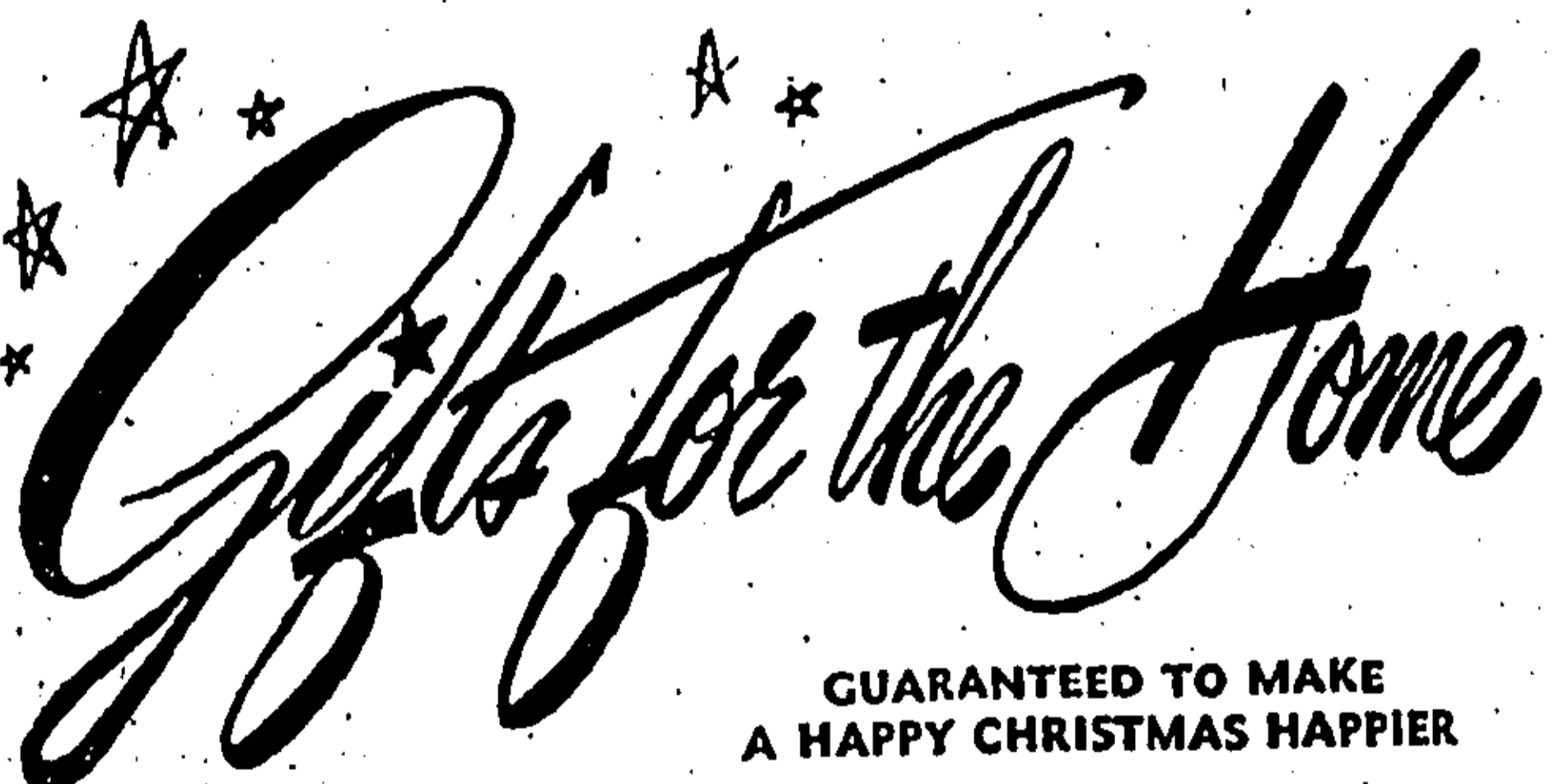
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THE BIG THREE
MEET AT YALTA

("TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY", CHAPTER 22)
By Sir Winston Churchill

THE Germans had evacuated the neighbourhood only ten months earlier, and no surrounding buildings had been badly damaged. We were warned that the area had not been completely cleared of mines, except for the rounds of the villa, which were, as usual, heavily patrolled by Russian guards.

Over a thousand men had been at work on the scene before our arrival. Windows and doors had been repaired, and furniture and stores brought down from Moscow.

The setting of our abode was impressive. Behind the villa, half Gothic and half Moorish in style, rose the mountains, covered in snow, culminating in the highest peak in the Crimea. Before us lay the dark expanse of the Black Sea, severe, but still agreeable and warm even at this time of the year.

Carved white lions guarded the entrance to the house, and beyond the courtyard lay a fine park with sub-tropical plants and cypresses. In the dining-room I recognised the two paintings hanging each side of the fireplace as copies of family portraits of the Emperor Nicholas II and his wife, Alexandra. Prince Vorontsov had married a daughter of the family, and had brought these pictures back with him from England.

★

EVERY effort was made by our hosts to ensure our comfort, and every chance remark noted with kindly attention. On one occasion Portal had admired a large glass tank with plants growing in it, and remarked that it contained no fish. Two days later a consignment of goldfish arrived. Another time somebody said casually that there was no lemon-meringue in the cocktails. The next day a lemon tree loaded with fruit was growing in the hall. All must have come by air from far away.

At three o'clock on Feb. 4, the day after our arrival, Stalin called on me, and we had an agreeable discussion about the war against Germany. He was optimistic. Germany was short of bread and coal; her transport was seriously damaged. I asked what the Russians would do if Hitler moved south—to

Dresden, for example. "We shall follow him," was the reply.

He went on to say that the Oder was no longer an obstacle, as the Red Army had several bridgeheads across it and the Germans were using untrained, badly led, and ill-equipped Volkssturm for its defence. They had hoped to withdraw trained troops from the Vistula and use them to defend the river, but the Russian armour had bypassed them. Now they had only a mobile or strategic reserve of 20 or 30 badly trained divisions.

★

WHEN I asked Stalin what he thought of Rundstedt's offensive against the Americans, he called it a stupid manoeuvre which had harmed Germany and was done for prestige. The German military body was sick and could not be cured by such methods. The best generals had gone and only Guderian was left, and he was an adventurer.

If the German divisions cut off in East Prussia had been withdrawn in time they might have been used to defend Berlin, but the Germans were foolish. They still had 11 armoured divisions at Budapest, but they had failed to realise that they were no longer a world-power and could not have forces wherever they wished. They would understand in due time, but it would be too late.

I then showed him my map-room, already fully mounted by Capt. Pim, and after describing our position in the West, I asked Field-Marshal Alexander to explain what was happening in Italy. Stalin's comment was interesting. The Germans were unlikely to attack us. Could we not leave a few British divisions on the front and transfer the rest to direct them against Vienna? Here they could join the Red Army and outflank the Germans who were south of the Alps. He added that we might need a considerable force.

It cost him nothing to say this now, but I made no response. "The Red Army," I answered, "may not give us time to complete the operation."

★

AT five o'clock the President, Stalin, and I met to review the military situation, and in particular the Russian offensive on the Eastern Front. We heard a detailed account of the progress of the Russian Army, and also set the frame for the coming discussions between our respective Chiefs of Staff.

I said that one of the questions we should consider was how long it would take the enemy to move eight divisions from Italy to the battle-front against Russia, and what counter-action we should take. Perhaps we ought to transfer divisions from Northern Italy to strengthen our attacking forces elsewhere. Another issue was whether we should try to strike at the head of the Adriatic, through the Ljubljana Gap, and join up with the Russian left flank.

The atmosphere of the meeting was most cordial. Gen. Marshall gave us a brilliantly concise account of Anglo-American operations in the West. Stalin said that the Russian offensive in January had been launched as a moral duty, quite unconnected with the decisions made at Teheran, and he now asked how he could continue to help. I replied that now was the moment when the three Staffs were met together, to review the whole question of military co-ordination between the Allies.

★

THE first plenary meeting of the Conference started at 4.15 on the afternoon of Feb. 5. We met in the Livadia Palace, and took our seats at a round table. With the three interpreters we were 23. With Stalin and Molotov were Vyshinsky, Malenkov, Gerasimov, the Russian Ambassador in London, and Gromyko (the Russian Ambassador at Washington). Pavlov acted as interpreter.

The American delegation was headed by President Roosevelt and Mr. Stettinius, and included Acheson, Ladd, Byrnes, Harriman, Hopkins, Matthews (Director of European Affairs in the State Department), and Boardman (State Department). The British delegation was headed by Mr. Churchill and included Eden, Beaverbrook, and Morrison. The Russian delegation was headed by Stalin and included Molotov, Vyshinsky, Malenkov, Gerasimov, and Gromyko. The plenary meeting was held in the Livadia Palace, and took place in the afternoon of Feb. 5.

Cadogan (then Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Sir Edward Bridges (then Cabinet Secretary), and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, our Ambassador in Moscow. Major Birse interpreted for us, as he had always done since my first meeting with Stalin at Moscow in 1942.

★

THE discussion opened on the future of Germany. I had of course pondered this problem, and had addressed Mr. Eden a month before.

Prime Minister to Foreign Secretary, 4 Jan. 45
Treatment of Germany after the war. It is much too soon for us to decide these enormous questions. Obviously, when the German Government has been replaced, the first stage will be one of severe military control. This may well last for many months, or perhaps for a year or two, if the German underground movement is active.

We have yet to settle the practical questions of the partition of Germany, the treatment of the Ruhr and Silesia, and the great industrial zones of the Ruhr and the Saar. These were questions which needed profound study, and His Majesty's Government would want to consider carefully the attitude of their two great Allies. A body should be set up at once to examine these matters, and we ought to have its report before reaching any final decision.

I then speculated on the future. If Hitler or Himmler were to come forward and offer unconditional surrender it was clear that our answer should be that we would not negotiate with any of the war criminals. If they were the only people the Germans could produce, we should have to go on with the war.

It was more probable that Hitler and his associates would be killed or would disappear, and that another set of people would offer unconditional surrender. If this happened, the three Great Powers must immediately consult and decide whether they were worth dealing with or not. If they were, the terms of surrender which had been worked out would be laid before them; if not, war would be continued and the whole country put under strict military government.

Mr. Roosevelt suggested asking our Foreign Secretaries to produce a plan for studying the question within 24 hours and a definite plan for dismemberment within a month. Here, for a time, the matter was left.

Other questions were discussed, but not settled. The President asked whether the French should be given a zone of occupation in Germany. We agreed that this should certainly be done by allocating to them part of the British and American zones, and that the Foreign Secretaries should consider how this area was to be controlled.

At Stalin's request, M. Malenkov then expounded a Russian scheme for making Germany pay reparations and for dismantling her munitions industries. I said that the experience of the last war had been very disappointing, and that if it were possible to exclude from Germany anything like the amount which M. Malenkov had suggested should be paid to Russia alone.

BRITAIN, too, had suffered greatly. Many buildings had been destroyed. We had parted investments and were faced with the problem of how to raise our exports sufficiently to pay for the imports of food on which we depended. I doubted whether these burdens could be substantially lightened by German reparations. Other countries had also suffered and would have to be considered.

What would happen if Germany were reduced to starvation? Did we intend to starve her? Or did we intend to feed her? Or did we intend to let her starve?

We eventually agreed that the Russian proposal should be examined by a special committee, which would all sit in secret at Moscow. We then arranged to meet next day, and consider the future of Germany, and the future of the world.

(Continued Tomorrow)

The Yalta Conference of February, 1945, held its plenary meetings in the Livadia Palace, where Mr. Roosevelt was accommodated; Stalin and his advisors had their headquarters at the Yusupov Palace, while the principal British delegates were housed five miles away at the Villa Vorontsov.

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER

"A little less of the white man's burden and a little more dancing in your underwear and we might have lost the Sudan!"

Nathaniel Gubbins

DR. EDITH SUMMER-SKILLS' word picture in the House of Commons of tiny grandmothers, starved by past Governments, contemplating the towering stature of their enormous grandchildren, properly fed by the Socialist Government, is confirmed by Dr. E. M. B. Clements, writing in the British Medical Journal.

Dr. Clements says that the average child today is three inches taller and eight pounds heavier than children of the same age in 1910 or earlier.

All of which has scared the daylight out of this grandparent, who was looking forward to a peaceful old age.

For when, and if, Granter Gubbins becomes Great Granter Gubbins children of the future, possibly fed on penicillin, like modern pigs, to make them even bigger, will probably be about twelve feet high and weigh a couple of tons.

You have only to think of what a normal-sized child of five can do to make your life miserable to imagine what will happen to enfeebled grandfathers and grandmothers at the mercy of two-ton totos sucking lollies as big as icebergs and thundering about the place on scooters as big as bulldozers.

Great grandfathers and great grandmothers will be like dolls in the powerful hands of the giants in rompers.

With a roar of "Great Granter wants a barf," the giants will rush at the cringing little figure in the arm-chair by the fire, grab her by one leg, and carry her upside down to the bathroom, where she will be stripped and plunged into boiling or freezing water.

If she is not then discarded and left shivering in the bathroom floor she will be given to them with great granter whether either of them wants it or not.

Stale cake crumbs and bits of brown apple peel will be rammed down their throats. If they resist, broken biscuits and half-rucked sweets will be rammed into their ears and up their noses.

When the giants want to play, the old granter will be pulled up the stairs and thrown down them. They will have their temperatures taken, their chests thumped, and their noses held while poisonous medicines are poured down their throats.

At the end of the day when they have been bumped in pams over curb-stones and crashed into lamp-posts they will be left in the garden all night.

Let's hope it won't rain.

Backward Glance
I THINK the elderly upper-class Englishwoman you see in Mayfair are strange but not queer. American girls photograph, Inge Morath.

Could just exist on what he left. After dear papa was laid in the ground and taxes paid. Strange but rather sweet they seem. As they walk Mayfair and dream. Dream of gas lamps after dark, Summer Sundays in the park, When the carriages and pairs Clogged along the silent squares— And girls who dared to know young men Were always home at half-past ten.

Strange they seem and rather sweet, As they trudge on heavy feet, Killing all the idle hours, In hats piled high with birds and flowers, Dressed in old and smelly tweeds, Scornful still of lesser breeds, Lesser breeds who call them "Ma," they are; However strange and sweet Lesser breeds, the vulgar brutes, Who call them "love" and "ducks" and "toots" or "Ma," Once lived in style in Berkeley Square.

Man In A Pub

"To cut a long story short," I said. The Man in the Pub, "I was sitting in the chair you're sitting in now listening to the sports news when who should come in but old Ted. You remember old Ted?"

I said I had never heard of old Ted.
"Get along with you," said The Man, "Old Ted's the one who makes his Sunday dinner off the fire's embers, on the counter and grumbles about the beer. In some ways old Ted reminds me of my Uncle Albert, who never bought a meal in his life. I've heard of old days when you could get all the free bread and cheese you wanted for the asking in any licensed house. My Uncle Albert went from place to place buying himself the cheap drinks you could get and stuffing himself with bread and cheese to get to half all the mouse traps in China. Of course," he said, "in the end because he died young a tidy packet in 1923. Or was it 1924?"

I said I had no idea.
"No, I'm a liar," said The Man, "I was in 1925 because that was the year my daughter Marge was born."

I asked, "Marge—the one who came out eggs?"
The Man said "No, it's my daughter, Marge, who can't eat eggs, and who can't have a glass of beer. One look at an egg and Marge turns as yellow as a buttercup, and one mouthful of fish and she is lying on her bed like a dead thing. And that reminds me of the year me and the wife and the daughters spent our holiday in France. Or was it Italy?"

I said I wouldn't know.
"No, I'm a liar," said The Man, "I must have been Spain because I remember the oil in the cooking made the wife as sick as a dog for a fortnight. Marge was all over by moribundness and I tell you love with a malador. Of course, with four children you never know what's in them, so it was unlucky for VI that she swallowed a bit of fish in a salad before she went to the bathroom. And what with the bit of fish inside her and the sight of blood she went off into a fit and had to be taken away on a stretcher."

"By and large," said The Man, "I wouldn't say it was one of my best holidays, especially as VI has screamed at the sight of roast beef ever since. So we have to live on mutton. But in for a long story short."
(World Copyright.)

THE DUFFLE TWINS by DODD



JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Even Poor Cards May Be Useful

NORTH 11	
♠ KQ43	
♥ 32	
♦ 7652	
♣ K70	
WEST	
♠ A106	♥ J87
♥ 8	♦ 874
♠ A1083	♥ QJ9
♥ J109	♦ 882
SOUTH (D)	
♠ 52	♥ AKQJ106
♥ K4	♦ A43
North-South vul.	
South West North East	
1 Pass 1 Pass	
4 Pass Pass Pass	
Opening lead—4 J	

By OSWALD JACOBY

COULD anything be more useful than the three and the two of hearts in the North hand shown today? They had the value of trumps since declarer's heart suit was independent and since he didn't need to ruff anything in the dummy. Nevertheless they were important cards, and South lost his contract because he overlooked their function.

West opened the jack of clubs and South won in his own hand with the ace. South promptly drew trumps with the ace king and queen. This was a fatal error, as we shall see.

South next led a spade towards dummy. West played low, and dummy was able to win with the king of spades. Now the value of the three and two of hearts came into play. Since declarer's heart suit was independent, he could afford to draw one trump and one trump only.

The correct play is then to switch to clubs, whereupon West would play low and dummy would win with the king. Now the three and two of hearts would return to South's own hand with a trump. Only after making this play would South draw the third round of trumps.

South could now afford to lead his second spade, and West would be unable to defeat the contract. If he took the spade, South would have to get to dummy with the king of clubs in order to discard a club loser on the queen of spades. If West did not take his ace of spades immediately, dummy would win with the queen and South would not lose any more tricks at all. Either way, of course, South would make his contract very easily.

CARD SENSE

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

North South

1 Diamond Double

You, South, hold: Spades 3-2, Hearts 3-2, Diamonds 4-3, Clubs 9-8-5. What do you do?

A—This one heart. A pass is too risky, since the heart is a weak suit. Your hand should be worth about four tricks at hearts but it is worthless at any other suit.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold Spades 3-2, Hearts 3-2, Diamonds 4-3, Clubs 9-8-5. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

DUMB-BELLS

IT'S BEGINNING TO RAIN. DON'T YOU THINK YOU OUGHT TO PUT THE SHEEP INTO THE BARN BEFORE THEIR WOOL SHRINKS?

Oh, nothing much. Helen and I are just sitting here thinking to do—

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9

BORN today, your sign shows an unfavorable aspect. Yet, as if to compensate, the stars have given you a full and rich life which can be developed to catapult you to fame and fortune. You are a person of great potential, and your objective in following out your objective is to produce with any degree of regularity. Inspiration is part of the picture, but it takes considerable perspiration as well to bring material success. Take a positive attitude in everything you attempt and cultivate optimism at all times. In other words, you are complete master of your own fate.

Guard against serious health upsets, for you will find that only when you are strong and healthy do you do your best work. You are generous and sincere in your affections and will make a good parent. You women, especially, are fine homemakers and will be most contented if you wed at an early age. Select someone who understands you and can cope with your moods, and who can help you to avoid unnecessary worry over needless details.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Don't let yourself get involved in arguments which are costly to you in time and life. If you are a capitalist, don't take a good, commonsense look at the budget. Save a little something each week. SAGITTARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Put your natural talents to work for you and watch the results. Initiative and enterprising.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Follow the advice today, that it is more blessed to give than to receive—and you will receive a blessing. Aries (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Don't be over-confident in the new. Test all the facts before acting. Avoid wishful thinking and daydreaming.

Taurus (Apr. 21-May 21)—An attitude of co-operative understanding will go a long way toward making this a productive day.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Gentle persuasion is far more effective than too much sudden, aggressive action.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

ASTOUNDING revelations have been made by a "tutorial class in psychology." An inquiry was held to discover the effects of television on the habits of families.

After questioning people, sitting evidence, and meditating in dark corners for many months, the psychologists discovered that those who watch the television first sit quietly to theaters, films, and public houses than they used to. This seems to indicate that the viewers do not usually take their screens with them when they go out. The survey conducted by the psychologists revealed that television has acted as an education agent.

An amazing revelation I HAVE never belonged to a tutorial class in psychology, but I will venture to supplement the findings of the psychologists. I have a proof that people who spend their time watching the television first sit quietly to theaters, films, and public houses than they used to. This seems to indicate that the viewers do not usually take their screens with them when they go out. The survey conducted by the psychologists revealed that television has acted as an education agent.

I only want to help WHO will be the first theatrical manager to play a raffle among his ticket on a single first night audience? Get them all into their seats, and then see how long they will sit there chattering and admiring each other. Don't raise the curtain, but let the music go on playing as a background to the audience of recognition, and the general babble. Make no explanation if a group, here or there, is talking or looking away from them to it, and see how long it will be before they realize there is no music, and the show is over. The majority, having got their evening's portion of publicity, will probably go home quite contented.

Without comment DEAR Beachcomber, I am very, very funny to tell you that an alarm clock ball-bearings for, carter, and that they were an egg. But you are not quite clever enough. You say there was a black egg laid by an African ant. Their eggs are as white as any other egg. As the ant is a creature of the earth, you will not, of course, publish this. Such is newspaper etiquette. A READER.

Dr Rhubarb's corner EONA writes: My fiance came to supper last week. When my father opened his mouth for a yawn, I said: "That's right, isn't it?"

WHAT'S HER LINE? TESSY S. GRIMM Re-arrange the letters to spell her occupation. (Solution on Page 10)

CROSSWORD

Across

1. Beneath these, maybe, the beds hum. (5)

2. A small room in house. (7)

3. Can be for or against. (8)

4. A small room in house. (7)

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1. Throw down the gauntlet. (9)

2. From now on. (9)

3. Hardly sober after this one. (8)

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SOLUTION TO CHECK YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

CHESS PROBLEM

By L. WINTER

Black, 11 pieces.

White, 10 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Q-K8, any; 2. Q, Kt, or P mates.

WOMANSENSE

London. FOUR girls arrived at a house in Chelsea and there—against a background of bare boards and hard chairs—started on the road that leads to the gilded world of fashion.

In Robb's sketch they stand and stare at a woman in black, her left hip thrust unnaturally forward, her feet twisted at right angles.

"Not this way, girls," she says. "Nowadays a model does away with fussy gestures. She is calm and serene."

This large, unglamorous classroom, with its brittle floodlights and gramophone, is the training school of one of London's top model agencies.

The woman in black is ex-Margaret Wood, a bright silver-blond with jangling bracelets. The four girls are models-to-be on the first lap of their three weeks' training.

When Robb—taking his 80 sketchbook—into another place women and girls who may model—call queue three-deep up the wide staircase of the old, red-brick pointed, gabled house where their house sometimes only four are individual character, chosen.

Make-up was amateur—none. The chosen, few learn poise and balance, make-up, skin care, hair styling, accessory modeling, how to sit in a chair, curtsy, and change in three-quarters of a minute.

"Why does a girl take this training?" says Margaret Wood. "Some of them become models with the vague notion that they'll marry into the peerage."

"Some young girls are sent here by their mothers to 'finish,'" explains Margaret Wood.

"Finishing" concerns only beauty routine and grace. "I'll teach them how to walk, and model," says Margaret Wood. "But I won't teach them how to speak. And if they can't hold their knife and fork properly, that's their pigeon."

(London Express Service)

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

A Problem About Whiskers

—Do You Sleep with Them Under or Over the Covers?—

By MAX TRELL

"MR. PUNCH," said Knarf, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, "I'd like to ask you a question."

Mr. Punch, who was standing in front of the mirror over the sink, his face covered with lather and a razor in his hand, looked down at Knarf and said, "A question? What question?"

"I'd like to know," said Knarf, "why you have to shave?"

"Ah," said Mr. Punch, "that's a very interesting question."

"But you haven't answered it," Mr. Punch, Knarf said, after waiting several minutes during which Mr. Punch just kept sharpening his razor. "Why do you have to shave?"

"To keep from having whiskers," replied Mr. Punch at last.

"Really? Is that the reason? Would you have whiskers if you didn't shave?"

Mr. Punch nodded.

"But what's wrong with having whiskers?" asked Knarf.

"Nothing," said Mr. Punch.

"Then why don't you have them?"

"Well," said Mr. Punch as he rubbed some more lather on his face with a brush, "if I had whiskers I wouldn't be able to use this razor. That's right, isn't it?"

Knarf agreed.

Knarf said that was right. If Mr. Punch decided to let his whiskers grow he wouldn't be able to use his razor to shave them off before they grew.

Mr. Punch smiled. "I'm glad you understand, Knarf. You see, as long as I've got a razor I might as well use it. And if I use it, I can't grow whiskers. Now, if I didn't have a razor,

Mr. Punch says he shaves because he has a razor.

"In that case, my boy," said Mr. Punch, "they'd get cold. Now why should you let your whiskers get cold? That's just being cruel. You don't let your hands get cold, or your feet get cold. They're your whiskers. Why shouldn't you take care of them as much as you do your hands and your feet?"

Knarf said: "If I cover my whiskers with the blanket they get warm. If I leave them out of the blanket, they get cold. I don't know what to do with them."

Mr. Punch nodded several times. He picked up his razor and got ready to start shaving. "That's what I meant when I said that my grandfather could never decide what to do with his whiskers at night. One night he would cover them, the next night he wouldn't. What-ever he did with them he thought it was wrong. So he finally cut them off. From then on he didn't have to worry about them at all."

And with that Mr. Punch began shaving, and Knarf stood there watching him and wondering.

Suppose You Had Whiskers

"Suppose," said Mr. Punch, "you had whiskers. They're long, handsome whiskers, down to the middle of your chest. What would you do with them at night when you went to bed?"

"I'd leave them on my face," said Knarf.

"Of course," said Mr. Punch. "But that isn't what I mean. What I mean is, would you put them under the blanket or over the blanket?"

"Oh," said Knarf, who had never thought of that. He tried to decide. "Well," he said slowly, "I'd keep them covered up under the blanket."

"If you did that," said Mr. Punch, "they'd get warm. Why do you need warm whiskers? That's silly."

"Then I'd keep them outside the blanket," said Knarf.

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MATTHEWS SHOWS HOW



Stanley Matthews points out how, in the Hungarian attack, the centre-forward lies deep behind the rest of the forwards to gather up stray passes. Note the inside men right up the field.—Express Photo.

HUNGARIANS DESERVED THEIR WEMBLEY WIN

England Were The Victims Of A Soccer Cycle

Says PETER DITTON

The victory of Hungary over England at Wembley was clear cut enough and thoroughly deserved. England have been struggling far more than somewhat of recent years and the Hungarians forced wide open a crack which had first appeared in our soccer make-up two or three seasons ago.

Make no mistake, they are a good side. England played as well as they were allowed to. But the record had to go sooner or later and while we were all very proud while it lasted, there is no need to be ashamed now that it has gone.

What we have to concern ourselves with is the repercussions that are likely to follow. The Hungarians must now be established as firm favourites to carry off the World Cup in Switzerland next year. By the same reckoning England cannot expect to get much further than they did in South America in 1949.

The Wembley warning leaves just a little under five months in which to strengthen the structure of English football and put out a team which can restore lost prestige.

THE BASIC TROUBLE

Basically the trouble with English football is a lack of holding inside forwards. At Wembley even Ernie Taylor was unable to give Matthews a decent service of the ball and yet it was on the strength of his performances with the maestro in club games that Taylor got his cap.

The reason for the lack of holding inside men is possibly two-fold. Firstly these things have a habit of going in cycles and whereas at one time there may be three or four players all worth an England cap, in the next generation there is not one.

Not long ago England had men like Goulden, Carter, Mannion and Hall, all of them top class half players, any one of whom would be welcomed in the present generation.

Possibly in a few years' time we shall again have four or five forwards of the same calibre but in the meantime we must make do with the best available.

So much for the first point. The second reason why we are short of inside-forwards—men who can 'general' an attack—is as a result of the gradual change which has come over our style of play.

Once upon a time the emphasis used to be upon quick passing movements with the centre-half a focal point of the attack. This type of football we exported the world over and in a slightly varied form—the Hungarian centre-half played a stopper role—was the style which beat us at Wembley.

THE BRAINS

The advent of the stopper centre-half brought the need for more speed in attack and flying wingers became the order of the day. But still the inside forwards were the brains of the team and their position as such was fully recognised. They were expected to make the goals, and while they could and

did score quite frequently themselves it was not their main task.

Finally, a third style was evolved to try and beat the defensive game and in this the onus of attack fell and still falls on the wing-halves.

It is actually something of a compromise on the attacking centre-half game but to carry it through—successfully requires speed in the inside positions. The consequence is today—that most of the craft has gone from the inside positions to the wing-halves and to the wingers themselves.

Just think of the greatest ball players in English soccer today and you will see just what I mean: Stanley Matthews (Outside-right), Tom Finney (Outside-right), Billy Wright (Wing-half), Ray Barlow—the best uncapable player in English football, unable to gain a place because of the consistency of Wright—(Wing-half), Willie Watson (Wing-half).

There is no need for me to cite further names. I am not trying to support an argument. I am stating facts.

The question is, what, if anything, can England do in the next three or four months that will give her a chance to make amends in the World Cup competition?

Frankly I do not think there is much that we can do. There is possibly room for improved physical fitness but we are the physical of a football cycle, and cycles do not come and go overnight. The style of English play is not going to alter this season just like that.

HOPE FOR THE BEST

We shall have to go to Switzerland, equipped as we are, and hope for the best. On a good day—and England did not have a good day at Wembley—we can still beat most soccer countries in the world.

It is not, however, going to help our cause any that we are undertaking this challenge at the end of a strenuous season.

In the unlikely event of a completely new and brilliant inside forward emerging during the next months I believe England should bring Finney into one of the inside positions.

This great ball player could become another Ralph Carter. After all, good footballers can play anywhere and just as Harry Johnston successfully switched from wing-half to centre-half, so Finney can make the inside-left position his own.

I say inside-left particularly, because as long as Matthews is in the team, England have enough tricks down the right wing.

The inclusion of Finney inside could do more than tide England over during the course of the World Cup games too. It could have the effect of creating a new generation of inside forwards.

Children are great hero-worshippers and whatever their particular idol is so they want to be. Finney's idol was the late Alex James and it was as an inside-forward that Tom entered professional soccer. That he changed to the wing subsequently is another matter.

The schoolboys who today dream of becoming the Stanley Matthews, Billy Wrights and Tom Finneys are the England footballers of tomorrow. (London Express Service)



THE SPORTS ROUNDABOUT

Another Cresswell Is A Treat In Store For Merseyside Fans Soon

By W. CAPEL KIRBY & DAVID JACK

Another Cresswell—son of the great Warney—is a treat in store for Merseyside fans soon. Corbett-Cresswell, an article accountant, figuring at centre-half for Bishop Auckland, will shortly be turning out for Liverpool.

Yes, and for England, if Warney's judgment of a player hasn't gone awry. And it would be no surprise if Corbett's illustrious father leaves the North-East to resume football activities in the West.

At the moment Warney is a mine host within cheering sound distance of Roker Park, and, believe it or not, his hostility is called the Sheet Anchor. How England could do with the old sheet anchor in defence right now!

REMEMBER Tom Parker, the Southampton full-back who graced Arsenal's defence for so many years? Well, Southampton might have had two Parkers in their side, except that when two of their officials called at the Sunderland home of Jack, then scoring goals galore for Shildon, his father showed 'em the door and shouted "On your way."

Had that not happened, Jack Parker might not have been a Sunderland director today. SECOND Division football is easier than Third according to Bristol Rovers' goalkeeper, Bob Anderson.

Says Bob: "I'm prepared to catch all centres in this class of football. In the Third Division, you either punch 'em or finish in the back of the net." Probably Bob has met only the most gentlemanly centre-forward in Division Two so far.

SWANSEA TOWN'S £29,000 overdraft has been reduced by £6,000, following a useful profit on last season's working. Manager Bill McCandless says: "We're not worried by overdrafts. Our players are our brightest assets."

WEST BROMWICH ALBION have offered an extended trial to 16-year-old left-winger Boswell Panniers, of Glynhafod (Aberdare), who has been outstanding in the South Wales Amateur League.

NUMBER ONE, League of Nations' team must be Dundee. Jack Cowan is a

JACK TAYLOR, Wolves' expensive inside forward, but is still being watched every week—and still doesn't leave Molineux. They're saying Brighton manager Billy Lane will soon be charged a camping-out fee if he doesn't sign Taylor.

TWO hours before Cardiff City full-back Jack Mansell signed for Tottenham, a cab was sent through to Ninian Park from Middlesbrough. "You're too late; Mansell goes to Fratton Park today," Boro were told.

The Teessiders couldn't complain, because Mansell had been on offer several weeks.

BARRY TOWN'S Basil Bright must be the most experienced 22-year-old in football. In addition to Barry, he has

THERE'S evidence that "Sunderland's" spending spree, even if it hasn't brought great success, has attracted attention overseas, if invitations for tours are any indication. The Roker men are wanted for close season visits to Rome, Turin, Vienna, Nice, Paris, and Belgrade.

At the start of the season Langford (Bedfordshire) FC appointed two women to their selection committee. Now the team tops its league!

HUNGARY'S SECRET

English Football Has Lost The Art Of Attack

By STANLEY MATTHEWS

The secret of the Hungarians' football success is that, basically, their whole game is geared on attack. English football is now paying the price for too much emphasis on defence. We have lost the art of attacking.

But, in Hungary's team of stars, every man backs up intensively. Without intending a pun, all five forwards are "hungry" for goals.

They move with perfect precision and at top speed, closely supported by right half Bozsik, who is an extra attacker; their left half is used as a defender.

The Hungarians are also taught to make every pass a true one—right to the feet of a colleague, making sure he is in full possession of the ball.

That is where their greatness lies. They find their men and, in addition, their positioning, anticipation and shooting are top-class.

England teams have been scraping through for years because of weak finishing by foreign sides. Bozsik says the Hungarians have a lot of ball practice.

"It is these practice sessions in the afternoon with the ball," Bozsik declared, "which have made the ball-control and play of the Hungarians world-famous."

Another Hungarian attacking move is their brilliant use of the long ball to their speedy wingers, particularly Budai.

The Hungarians use this deep diagonal cross-pass most cleverly, mixing it up with short bewildering bursts of passing along the ground.

THE MAIN POINT

Now I come to my main point. I have watched the Continentals and played against them many times, and always they seem to prefer to keep the centre-forward very deep.

Although Hidgkuti, the Hungarian leader, was up with his forwards to score three goals, his main job is to pick up the loose ball and carry it for the other forwards.

Let me say honestly and sincerely that the Hungarians are the finest team I have seen. There is no doubt they have mastered—and brought to a higher technical level than ever before—the football fundamentals which we first taught the world.

But we must keep our sense of proportion. Hungarian League teams play only 26 games in their season. This gives the National side far more time to practise together.

We must also remember that the eleven which played England had seven players from one club and has played as a team for four years.

—(London Express Service)

A SHADE RISKY

It seems a shade risky to pit England's less able League teams against formidable rivals from South America and Iron Curtain Europe, where England's prestige as a Soccer power is about as high as a football-bat stud.

Only the best should be allowed to meet these tourists whose main object is to win in England.

If English clubs can hand out a few spankings to these South American stars and the heroes of Hungary, then we can look for a slight rise in their respect for the old masters.

I saw club matches in the Argentine and Uruguay when I toured with the England team last May. They turn out great ball players—maybe not so precise or powerful as the Hungarians, but certainly men able to extend England's best.

—(London Express Service)

THEY ALL WANT TO BEAT ENGLAND NOW

By DESMOND HACKETT

That Hungarian affair at Wembley has started plans for a football invasion of England by countries which think they can do better than Hungary.

The Argentine and Uruguay have announced that their crack clubs would like to join the "armada" being formed by teams from Austria and Hungary early in the New Year.

The Argentine's swank Racing Club and the old-established Independiente have booked air flights for a grand tour of Europe, with games against English First Division clubs as the peak points of their programmes.

Uruguay's No. 1 side are seeking matches against top League teams.

The South Americans will have games against teams in

France, Belgium, Italy, Austria and, they hope, Hungary.

These matches are scheduled for January, February, and March.

The Football Association is likely to suggest that only clubs who have no further interest in the FA Cup competition should take on the touring sides.

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—(London Express Service)

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

Bangkok, Dec. 9. The Hongkong men's team defeated Singapore 40-36 last night.

The Japan women's team defeated South Vietnam, 42-30, while the Nationalist China women's team defeated the Philippines 41-17.

The final games will be played tonight between Nationalist China and Japan both in the men's and women's divisions.

The next day selected members of teams participating in the tournament will play against the winning teams—United States.

THE GAMBOLS

WHAT A DAY IT'S BEEN! I'VE WON! I'VE WON! I'VE WON!

CHUCK UP YOURS, BOB! I'VE WON! I'VE WON! I'VE WON!

HEY! RIGHT OF COURSE! I'VE WON! I'VE WON! I'VE WON!

WELL, WELL, WELL! I'VE WON! I'VE WON! I'VE WON!

WELL, WELL, WELL! I'VE WON! I'VE WON! I'VE WON!

WELL, WELL, WELL! I'VE WON! I'VE WON! I'VE WON!

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WELL, WELL, WELL! I'VE WON! I'VE WON! I'VE WON!

BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"FENNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 10th Dec.	
"PAKHOT"	Shanghai	3 p.m. 10th Dec.	
"FUKIEN"	Bangkok	8 a.m. 11th Dec.	

ARRIVALS FROM			
"SZECHUEN"	Keelung	11th Dec.	
"FOOCHOW"	Bangkok	12th Dec.	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	19th Dec.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	10th Dec.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
	Leads	Sails	
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Dec.	24th Dec.
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Dec.	24th Dec.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Genoa, (London), Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp & Hamburg	26th Dec.	28th Dec.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Jan.	6th Jan.
"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Jan.	14th Jan.

Scheduled sailings from Europe			
	Sails	Leads	Arrives
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool	Rotterdam	Hong Kong
G. "PERSEUS"	Sailed	Sailed	11th Dec.
S. "ANCHISES"	—	—	13th Dec.
G. "CYCLOPS"	—	—	24th Dec.
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	—	—	28th Dec.
G. "PERSEUS"	—	—	6th Jan. 1954
S. "ANCHISES"	—	—	13th Jan. 1954
G. "CYCLOPS"	—	—	24th Jan. 1954
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	—	—	28th Jan. 1954

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool, N. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

De La Rama Lines

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"HAINAN"	Sailed	Sailed 4 p.m. A-10 1st Jan.	1st Jan.
"AGAMEMNON"	—	—	14th Jan.
"DONA AURORA"	—	—	17th Dec.
"DONA ALICIA"	11th Dec.	2nd Jan.	31st Jan.
"BATAAN"	25th Dec.	15th Jan.	13th Feb.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

	Leads	Sails
"DENARES"	19th Dec.	20th Dec.
"AJAX"	4th Jan.	5th Jan.
"HAINAN"	19th Jan.	20th Jan.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Depart Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Hongkong/Singapore (DC-4)	7:00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	7:15 a.m. Wed. Sat.
(Connects at Bangkok with U.A. on Tuesdays for Rangoon)		
HK/Manila/B.N. (Dornier)	8:00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	3:45 p.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	11:00 a.m. Wed.	8:00 p.m. Thu.
HK/Hanoi/Hai Phong (DC-3)	10:00 a.m. Wed.	3:45 p.m. Thu.
HK/Hongkong/Hai Phong/Cebu	(DC-4) 11:00 a.m. Sat.	4:30 p.m. Sun.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

for particulars please apply to:

Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.

1 Connaught Rd. Tel: 30331/8

Branch Office: 50 Connaught Rd. West. Tel: 25875, 32144, 24878

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

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Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00 FOR 1 DAY PREPAID. ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS \$1.50 PER DAY. 10 cents PER WORD OVER 20. Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word. ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA. If not prepaid a booking fee of 60 cents is charged.

DEATHS

de SOUZA—Ethel Margaret Gardner, aged 40, beloved wife of L. F. de Souza, mother of Gerry, Sheila, Irene, June, Brian and Jackie, died yesterday at Queen Mary Hospital at 1:30 a.m. Funeral cortege will leave Hongkong Funeral Home at 5 p.m. and will pass the Monument at 5:15 p.m. today. (Manila, Australia and U.K. papers please copy.)

POSITIONS WANTED

CHINESE young lady, first class knowledge English, Cantonese, Shanghai dialect, seeks position as receptionist. Please reply Box 77, "China Mail."

MUSICAL

JUST ARRIVED tropicalised new pianos musical instruments, reconditioned upright and grand pianos by well known makers. With full guarantee, price competitive, expert piano tuning and repairs. Please call at Mayfair Music Co., 2-3, China Building, (Cambridge Co. Ltd. mezz. floor). Telephone: 38649, 27313.

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P.O. Box 68 Queen's Building. Tel: 26651

HONGKONG to MANILA & JAPAN

The fast cargo vessel

m.v. "MONKAY"

will leave Hongkong on the 13th December 1953

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R.M.S. "CHUSAN"

ROUND TRIPS TO JAPAN

January, 1954			
Dep:	Arr:	Dep:	Arr:
Hongkong	18th January	8 p.m.	10th April
Yokohama	22nd January	8 a.m.	23rd April
Yokohama	23rd January	4 p.m.	24th April
Kobe	24th January	Noon	26th April
Kobe	27th January	10 a.m.	27th April
Hongkong	30th January	Noon	30th April

For Particulars Apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., OF HONGKONG LTD.

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For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication. Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.



THE BOYS' & GIRLS' CLUBS ASSOCIATION

Invites your support in helping to train the Hongkong citizens of tomorrow. Subscriptions should be sent to: The Hon. Treasurer, The Boys' & Girls' Clubs Association, War Memorial Welfare Centre, Southern Playground, Wanchai. Telephone — 74331

S. KOREAN PRISONERS VIOLENT

Panmunjom Dec. 8. Six feet tall South Korean prisoners threw their weight around at explanation proceedings this morning, screaming abuse and taunts at South Korean captives.

Today—seventh day of explanations to South Korean non-repatriates—saw the first outbreak of violence when Indian guards had to forcibly remove one giant prisoner who refused to leave the interview tent.

When the interview was over and guards tried to push him out of the tent, the prisoner wedged himself in the doorway.

He was given five minutes to "make up his mind" and then was ejected by guards as he shouted: "Look at conditions in South Korea—prostitutes, selling their bodies, and black marketeers. That is why I am going north."

Most of the prisoners attending interviews today were noticeably bigger than those seen on previous days and several were more than six feet tall.

Indian guards had quite a struggle to remove some of them, but despite prisoners' attempts to prolong explanations 14 were interviewed in the first two hours. All refused to return to South Korea.—Reuter.

PEACE DELEGATE RETURNS

Panmunjom, Dec. 9. The South Korean delegate, Mr. Cho Chong Hwan, walked into today's meeting of the preliminary talks on the Korean peace conference with the chief United Nations delegate, Arthur Dean, ending his one-day boycott.

Mr. Cho yesterday stayed away from the meeting because the South Korean Government opposed part of the draft submitted by Mr. Dean, which proposed the participation of the Soviet Union in the Korean conference.

The Communists yesterday rejected the draft, which was the first formal written plan for the Korean conference submitted at the preliminary talks.—Reuter.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	12th November	10th December
"CORFU"	10th December	11th January
"CHUSAN"	15th December	10th January
"CANTON"	10th January	12th February

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards Leaves Hongkong Due London

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	10th December	10th January
"CORFU"	15th January	15th February
"CHUSAN"	1st February	1st March
"CANTON"	15th February	15th March

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards Arrives "TRESILLIAN" 15th January

Homewards	Sails	For
"SHILLONG"	15th December	Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Malacca before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANTHA" In Port from Japan

"SIRDIANA" due 14th Dec. from Calcutta, Hongkong & Straits

"SIRDIANA" due 15th Dec. from Yokohama & Kobe

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OZARDA" due 8th Dec. from Japan

"OZARDA" due 10th Dec. from Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi

"UMARIA" due 18th Dec. from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Straits

"OKILA" due 19th Dec. from Japan

"OKILA" due 20th Dec. from Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN" In Port from Japan & Shanghai

"NELLORE" due 10th Dec. from Australia

"NELLORE" due 20th Dec. from Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route is subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

OF HONG KONG LTD.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

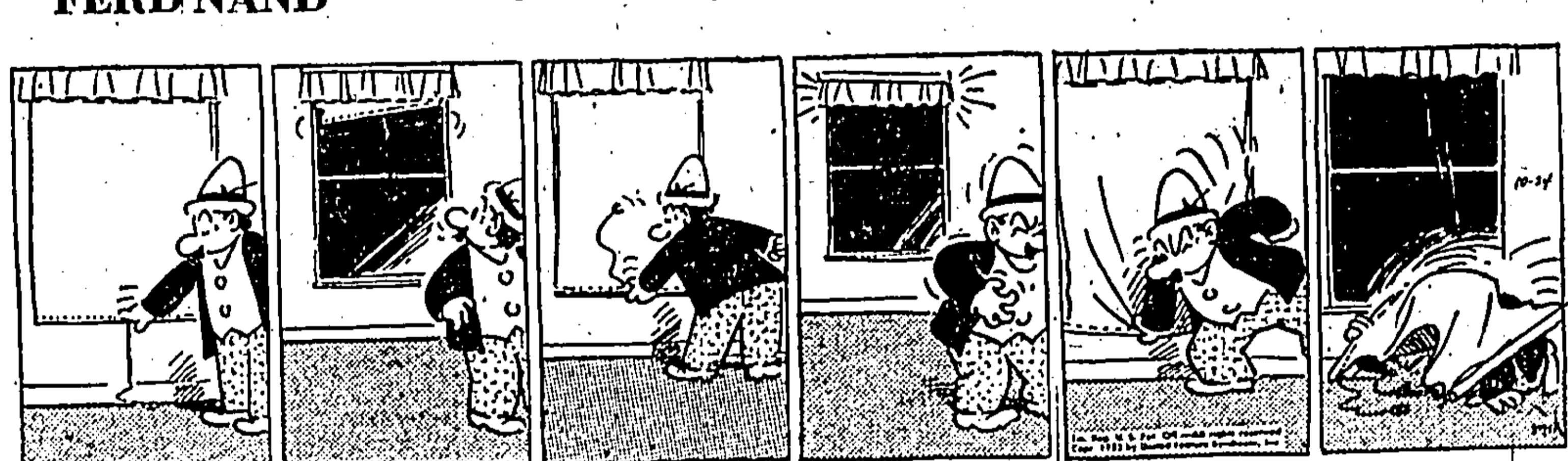
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERNAND

Now It's Really Down

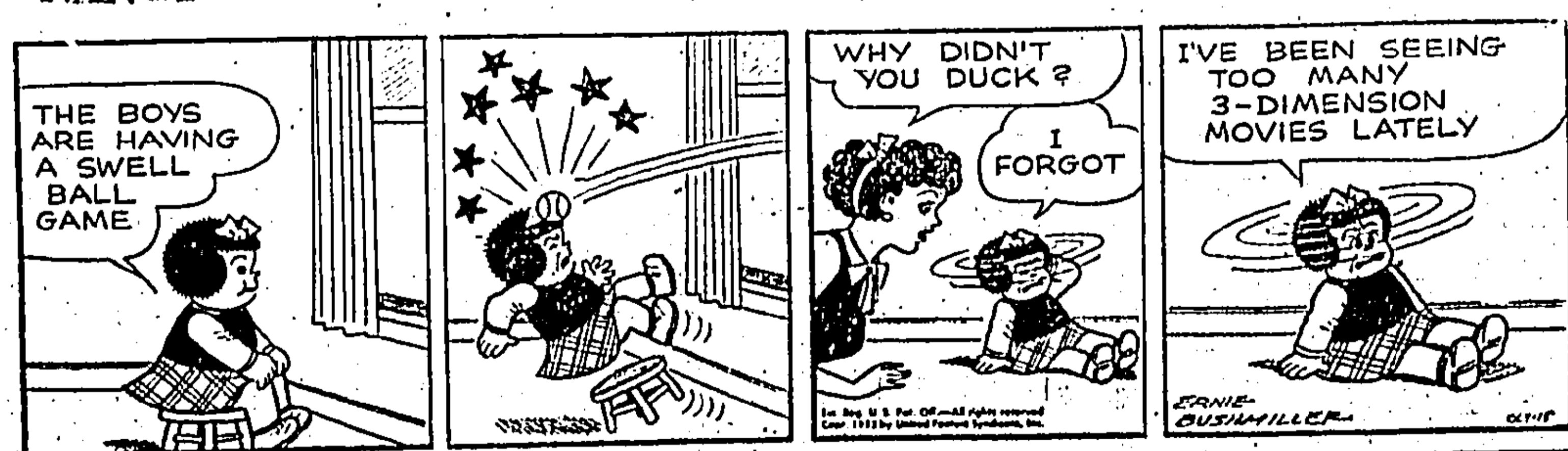
By Mik



NANCY

She Didn't Believe Her Eyes

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



Dine At the P.G.

For Reservations, Tel: 27880

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9

By Air

Formosa, 6 p.m.

Japan, 6 p.m.

Thailand, 3 p.m.

Indonesia, 3 p.m.

Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10

India, Ceylon, 9 a.m.

Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.

Philippines, 11 a.m.

Japan, noon

Indo-China, noon

Formosa, 1 p.m.

Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 1 p.m.

Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.

Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.

Formosa, Okinawa, Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 p.m.

N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.

Malaya, Indonesia, 6 p.m.

Released From Custody

Tehran, Dec. 8.

Five members of the cabinet of the former Premier, Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh, were released from custody today.

Among them were: Ebrahim Akbari, Mohammad Radjahi, and Mohammad Ali Mebane.

France-Press.

...this situation calls for a San Miguel

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Ceylon.

"BRADEVERETT"

Arrives Dec. 15 from Singapore.
Sails Dec. 10 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"LENEVERETT"

Arrives Dec. 20 from Singapore.
Sails Dec. 21 for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR ARCTURUS"

Arrives Dec. 20 from Japan.
Sails Dec. 21 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

"STAR ALCYONE"

Arrives Dec. 21 from Singapore.
Sails Dec. 22 for Incheon, Fusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

(Incorporated in the Republic of Panama with limited liability)

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

Eleanor Parker Arrives In Cairo



Eleanor Parker, the popular screen star, arrives in Cairo to start work on a new film, "The Valley of the Kings" and chats with a Sudanese valet at the International Airport.—Express Photo.

JEAN SIBELIUS' BIRTHDAY

London, Dec. 8. Helsinki reports that Jean Sibelius, the composer, is celebrating his 88th birthday today with his family at his villa near Helsinki.

Over 30 towns have named streets after him and hundreds of concerts of his works will be given today, the radio said.—China Mail Special.

Optimistic S. African Inventors

Pretoria, Dec. 8. South Africans are among the world's most optimistic inventors, judging by the number of "perpetual motion machines" registered at the Patents Office, Pretoria. Scientists maintain that perpetual motion is impossible, but the Union's inventors are not convinced.

An official said a whole group of ingenious inventions were listed under the heading "Perpetual Motors—Self-driving Machine."

Some worked by wind, others by weight, one by a mixture of oil and air, and another by immersion in water.

Other ingenious ideas patented in Pretoria include: geloshes, or boots for animals, neckbands to prevent sneezing, fishing rods which ring a bell when a fish bites, a coat which can be turned into an umbrella when it rains, and a box of special powder to hang over a door and guaranteed to make a burglar sneeze as he enters.—China Mail Special.

Japs Want World Bank Loans

Tokyo, Dec. 8. The International Trade and Industry Minister, Mr. Kiyohide Okano, told reporters here yesterday that he is sounding out the view of the visiting World Bank team on World Bank loans for the development of the hydro-electric power industry and import of machine tools, according to Japanese press reports today.

He said Japan will need such loans for the purchase of coal, iron ore and other raw materials for the development of the hydro-electric power industry.

If the World Bank authorities think a \$120,000,000 loan too large a sum, it may be reduced to some extent.

He was under the impression that the visiting World Bank team was willing to consider Japan's request for a loan to import machine tools, Mr. Okano said.—Reuter.

Prospecting For Uranium

Adelaide, Dec. 8. The South Australian Mines Department today began a programme of aerial prospecting for uranium between Coober Pedy and Port Lincoln.

The survey, which will cover about 5,000 square miles of country, is being carried out by a team of departmental geophysicists.

A departmental spokesman said today it was hoped to extend the survey to other types of minerals with magnetic fields.

By this means, any oil-bearing country might also be located, the spokesman added.—China Mail Special.

WHELOCK MARDEN ANNUAL MEETING Chairman Replies To Accusations

A firm reply to accusations made overseas about the activities of Wheelock Marden and Co., Ltd., was made by their Chairman, Mr. G. E. Marden when he addressed shareholders at the company's annual meeting this morning.

Mr. Marden said the company had adhered loyally to the regulations laid down by the local Authorities.

Mr. Marden also referred to the expansion of confidence in the security of the Colony during the past twelve months, adding that there was no likelihood of this developing into dangerous complacency.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Marden said: "During the period since we last met, confidence in the security of the Colony has expanded and the fears of the last few years have been relegated to the background—equally by the local business community and on its behalf by our friends abroad. This feeling is unlikely to develop into a dangerous complacency for the difficulties under which we trade here, burdened as though they were a year ago, have become even more so. Pelion has indeed been piled upon Ossa—and only the shoulders of a very Ajax amongst traders could support the load. That this is possible is evidence of spirit and resilience—than which no better can be found in mercantile communities throughout the world.

There would still appear to be much to be said for less active discrimination against us in certain quarters. It is difficult even to imagine justification for this and as has been stated by His Excellency the Governor—"Hongkong suffers more from the United Nations' embargo on trade with China than any other place in the world except Macao. We have invariably carried out the United Nations' embargo to our own detriment, and at a time when we have hundreds of thousands of refugees within our borders."

With regard to our own activities you will have seen in the Press the many accusations levelled against us, but you will I am sure require no assurance from me that we have adhered loyally to the regulations laid down by our own authorities. We are still to some extent, simply maintaining our position until such time, if at all, as we ourselves in accordance with our own laws should decide otherwise.

BASELESS ATTACKS

Similar baseless accusations have been made against our conduct of that part of our business which consisted of affording facilities to local ship-owners for registration under the Hong Kong flag. I do not propose to deal with these attacks in detail but particulars of any transaction would be made available to genuine enquirers amongst you should you require evidence of the truth of the assertions made.

Our ss Hydronek was subjected a few weeks ago to a murderous attack from the air whilst on a voyage licensed by our national authorities. Some

of the hundreds of missiles which fortunately caused no injury to any of our devoted crew are on the table before you. I mentioned last year the precipitous fall in freights and there has been little improvement since. Lack of adequate earnings has contributed to the difficulty we have experienced in obtaining regular remittances from our Japanese debtors. I may say that, generally speaking, there are no Japanese Government barriers in the way of remittance and exchange has been officially granted; rather it is actual shortage of Yen and a Yen shortage generally which has caused delay. A member of your Board, Mr. E. J. Hornum-Fisher, has been in Japan for some months for the dual reasons of his health and for discussions with the authorities and our debtors and his efforts have much clarified the issue. There have been reports in Japanese and local vernacular newspapers about these discussions, referring in particular to offers alleged to have been made or courses of action indicated. It would not be in our interests that I should offer to confirm any part of them, but whilst we shall bear always in mind the special difficulties of our clients and meet them wherever possible, our patience must not be supposed to be inexhaustible. I shall deal more particularly later with the financial aspect of the matter so far as it affects our accounts.

The new capital was duly subscribed and that small portion not applied for by the closing date—largely owing to the disruption of records for we are still unable to make contact with some of our pre-war shareholders—was issued to Yang-tze Finance Co., Ltd., at par under an agreement providing for adjustment in cases of hardship which the geographical position of some of our shareholders and the exchange restrictions to which they are subject renders them peculiarly liable.

DEVELOPMENTS

Last year I reviewed in some detail the activities of our subsidiaries and associates and I shall now confine myself to the more outstanding developments during the year.

Cornes & Co., Ltd., our subsidiary operating in Japan, has since the close of the year acquired from us the control of Cornes Marden & Co., Ltd., its London representative. It has incidentally now acquired the whole of the capital, its progress has been most satisfactorily maintained.

Whites Shipyard, Southampton continues its work for the Admiralty and I am happy to report to you on its behalf an outstanding year and a substantial advance towards the position in which it no longer has to rely upon the parent (Continued on Page 10 Col. 2)

American Govt. Should Not Spend Itself Out Of The Recession

By Sydney S. Campbell, Reuter's Financial Editor

London, Dec. 8.

One must hope that the U.S. Government will not have to try to spend its way out of a recession.

In the absence of higher taxes or of further cuts in Government spending beyond those already scheduled (either or both of which, according to Colin Clark, would make matters worse) Treasury Secretary Humphrey foresees a budget deficit of \$13 to \$14 billion in the year starting next July.

Mr. Clark thinks that unless Congress cuts taxes by a further \$20 billion without any further cut in Government spending, there will be a disaster.

TIN PRICES FIXED

London, Dec. 8.

The delegates of 30 countries, meeting at the international tin conference in Geneva, today agreed on prices to be fixed for tin.

The agreement, which provided for the founding of a world tin reserve stock on the basis of such a price-fixing operation, puts the minimum tin price at £640 sterling for one metric ton and the ceiling price at £880.

The reserve stock may not exceed 25,000 metric tons.—France-Press.

Questions On British Trade

London, Dec. 8.

A Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. George Craddock, asked in the House of Commons today what the Government was doing to increase British exports.

He said vital markets outside the dollar area were being lost to Germany, the United States and Japan.

Mr. Craddock also asked in view of the fact that world exports had been rising during the past two years and the volume of British exports had been falling, if he would state his proposals to redress this unfavourable balance.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, replied: "It is not possible within the compass of an answer to a parliamentary question to detail the steps which Her Majesty's Government have taken and are taking to facilitate exports."

BALANCED ECONOMY

"The most essential condition, however, for a healthy export trade is a stable and balanced economy at home, and that the Government have achieved."

"Since the first quarter of this year, the volume of our exports has been rising."

Mr. Craddock: "It is not a little reassuring to hear that the volume of our exports is rising, but it is not a little disappointing to hear that the volume of our imports is still rising."

Mr. Thorneycroft: "Our exports are rising as fast as all of us would wish but they are still rising."—Reuter.

N.Y. Foreign Exchange

Closing rates Dec. 8	
Canada (dollar)	81.00
England—Official	281.3/10
" unofficial	281.3/4
Iran (dinar)	281.3/25
90-day future	281.3/4
Australia (pound)	22.1/4
South Africa (pound)	22.1/4
New Zealand (pound)	22.1/4
Belgium (franc)	22.1/4
Denmark (krone)	22.1/4
France (franc)	22.1/4
Germany (deutsche mark)	22.1/4
Holland (guilder)	22.1/4
Italy (lira)	22.1/4
Norway (krone)	22.1/4
Portugal (escudo)	22.1/4
Spain (peseta)	22.1/4
Sweden (krona)	22.1/4
Venezuela (bolivar)	22.1/4
Middle East	
Egypt (pound)	22.1/4
Iran (rial)	22.1/4
Turkey (lira)	22.1/4
Latin America	
Argentina (peso)	22.1/4
Brazil (cruzado)	22.1/4
Bolivia (boliviano)	22.1/4
Colombia (peso)	22.1/4
Cuba (peso)	22.1/4
Chile (peso)	22.1/4
Peru (sol)	22.1/4
Uruguay (peso)	22.1/4
Venezuela (bolivar)	22.1/4
Far East	
India (rupee)	22.1/4
Philippines (peso)	22.1/4
Singapore (dollar)	22.1/4
Indonesia (rupiah)	22.1/4
Singapore (dollar)	22.1/4
Japan	22.1/4

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 2)

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Queen To Launch Shaw, Savill Ship

London, Dec. 8. The Queen will launch the Shaw, Savill and Albion Line's new passenger ship at Epsom on Tuesday, August 17 next, when it was announced today.

The new ship, on which work began last year, is to be a 20,000-ton passenger liner with a speed of 20 knots. Her trips are planned to be round the world voyages, calling at South Africa on the way to Australia and New Zealand on the outward journey and returning via Panama.

She will carry 1,200 passengers of one class only.—China Mail Special.

American Cotton Crop Final Report

New York, Dec. 8. Cotton traders today received the Government's final crop report of the season with a minimum of excitement.

After see-sawing within a range of \$1-a bale, the market closed 2 to 3 points higher. Opening prices were up 3 to 5 points. The New Orleans closed off 1 to 2 points.

The indicated Dec. 1 yield of 10,437,000 bales came 344,000 bales over a month ago and about 420,000 bales over average of the members' guess. It compared with last year's final of 10,130,000 bales.

Local professionals, looking for an opportunity, bore down on the sell-side immediately after the report, but with the market showing resistance, they reversed themselves.

Nearby March dipped to 33.01 cents a pound, getting back to within three points of the seasonal low made in late October. May hit a new low at 33.11 cents, but other positions managed to keep slightly above.

The lower levels brought mill support and shipper demand.

Statisticians analysing the crop report said the increase made little difference, since the trade has been not for big crop figure. One source pointed out that the \$4,000 bales increase was less than the recent weekly rate of entry under the loan programme.

The December delivery provided another feature. 25 delivery notices were gradually taken up by the trade. The December open position at the start of trading today was down to 52,300 bales.—United Press.

GRAINS IN CHICAGO

Corn, No. 2, yellow.		
Spot	160 1/4	101 1/4
March 1934	159 1/4	100 1/4
May	159 1/4	100 1/4
July	160 1/4	101 1/4
Sept.	161 1/4	102 1/4
Nov.	162 1/4	103 1/4
Dec.	163 1/4	104 1/4
Jan.	164 1/4	105 1/4
Feb.	165 1/4	106 1/4
March 1935	166 1/4	107 1/4
April	167 1/4	108 1/4
May	168 1/4	109 1/4
June	169 1/4	110 1/4
July	170 1/4	111 1/4
Aug.	171 1/4	112 1/4
Sept.	172 1/4	113 1/4
Oct.	173 1/4	114 1/4
Nov.	174 1/4	115 1/4
Dec.	175 1/4	116 1/4
Jan.	176 1/4	117 1/4
Feb.	177 1/4	118 1/4
March 1936	178 1/4	119 1/4
April	179 1/4	120 1/4
May	180 1/4	121 1/4
June	181 1/4	122 1/4
July	182 1/4	123 1/4
Aug.	183 1/4	124 1/4
Sept.	184 1/4	125 1/4
Oct.	185 1/4	126 1/4
Nov.	186 1/4	127 1/4
Dec.	187 1/4	128 1/4
Jan.	188 1/4	129 1/4
Feb.	189 1/4	130 1/4
March 1937	190 1/4	131 1/4
April	191 1/4	132 1/4
May	192 1/4	133 1/4
June	193 1/4	134 1/4
July	194 1/4	135 1/4
Aug.	195 1/4	136 1/4
Sept.	196 1/4	137 1/4
Oct.	197 1/4	138 1/4
Nov.	198 1/4	139 1/4
Dec.	199 1/4	140 1/4
Jan.	200 1/4	141 1/4
Feb.	201 1/4	142 1/4
March 1938	202 1/4	143 1/4
April	203 1/4	144 1/4
May	204 1/4	145 1/4
June	205 1/4	146 1/4
July	206 1/4	147 1/4
Aug.	207 1/4	148 1/4
Sept.	208 1/4	149 1/4
Oct.	209 1/4	150 1/4
Nov.	210 1/4	151 1/4
Dec.	211 1/4	152 1/4
Jan.	212 1/4	153 1/4
Feb.	213 1/4	154 1/4
March 1939	214 1/4	155 1/4
April	215 1/4	156 1/4
May	216 1/4	157 1/4
June	217 1/4	158 1/4
July	218 1/4	159 1/4
Aug.	219 1/4	160 1/4
Sept.	220 1/4	161 1/4
Oct.	221 1/4	162 1/4
Nov.	222 1/4	163 1/4
Dec.	223 1/4	164 1/4
Jan.	224 1/4	165 1/4
Feb.	225 1/4	166 1/4
March 1940	226 1/4	167 1/4
April	227 1/4	168 1/4
May	228 1/4	169 1/4
June	229 1/4	170 1/4
July	230 1/4	171 1/4
Aug.	231 1/4	172 1/4
Sept.	232 1/4	173 1/4
Oct.	233 1/4	174 1/4
Nov.	234 1/4	175 1/4
Dec.	235 1/4	176 1/4
Jan.	236 1/4	177 1/4
Feb.	237 1/4	178 1/4
March 1941	238 1/4	179 1/4
April	239 1/4	180 1/4
May	240 1/4	181 1/4
June	241 1/4	182 1/4
July	242 1/4	183 1/4
Aug.	243 1/4	184 1/4
Sept.	244 1/4	185 1/4
Oct.	245 1/4	186 1/4
Nov.	246 1/4	187 1/4
Dec.	247 1/4	188 1/4
Jan.	248 1/4	189 1/4
Feb.	249 1/4	190 1/4
March 1942	250 1/4	191 1/4
April	251 1/4	192 1/4
May	252 1/4	193 1/4
June	253 1/4	194 1/4
July	254 1/4	195 1/4
Aug.	255 1/4	196 1/4
Sept.	256 1/4	197 1/4
Oct.	257 1/4	198 1/4
Nov.	258 1/4	199 1/4
Dec.	259 1/4	200 1/4
Jan.	260 1/4	201 1/4
Feb.	261 1/4	202 1/4
March 1943	262 1/4	203 1/4
April	263 1/4	204 1/4
May	264 1/4	205 1/4
June	265 1/4	206 1/4
July	266 1/4	207 1/4
Aug.	267 1/4	208 1/4
Sept.	268 1/4	209 1/4
Oct.	269 1/4	210 1/4
Nov.	270 1/4	211 1/4
Dec.	271 1/4	212 1/4
Jan.	272 1/4	213 1/4
Feb.	273 1/4	214 1/4
March 1944	274 1/4	215 1/4
April	275 1/4	216 1/4
May	276 1/4	217 1/4
June	277 1/4	218 1/4
July	278 1/4	219 1/4
Aug.	279 1/4	220 1/4
Sept.	280 1/4	221 1/4
Oct.	281 1/4	222 1/4
Nov.	282 1/4	223 1/4
Dec.	283 1/4	224 1/4
Jan.	284 1/4	225 1/4
Feb.	285 1/4	226 1/4
March 1945	286 1/4	227 1/4
April	287 1/4	228 1/4
May	288 1/4	229 1/4
June	289 1/4	230 1/4
July	290 1/4	231 1/4
Aug.	291 1/4	232 1/4
Sept.	292 1/4	233 1/4
Oct.	293 1/4	234 1/4
Nov.	294 1/4	235 1/4
Dec.	295 1/4	236 1/4
Jan.	296 1/4	237 1/4
Feb.	297 1/4	238 1/4
March 1946	298 1/4	239 1/4
April	299 1/4	240 1/4
May	300 1/4	241 1/4
June	301 1/4	242 1/4
July	302 1/4	243 1/4
Aug.	303 1/4	244 1/4
Sept.	304 1/4	245 1/4
Oct.	305 1/4	246 1/4
Nov.	306 1/4	247 1/4
Dec.	307 1/4	248 1/4
Jan.	308 1/4	249 1/4
Feb.	309 1/4	250 1/4
March 1947	310 1/4	251 1/4
April	311 1/4	252 1/4
May	312 1/4	253 1/4
June	313 1/4	254 1/4
July	314 1/4	255 1/4
Aug.	315 1/4	256 1/4
Sept.	316 1/4	257 1/4
Oct.	317 1/4	258 1/4
Nov.	318 1/4	259 1/4
Dec.	319 1/4	260 1/4
Jan.	320 1/4	261 1/4
Feb.	321 1/4	262 1/4
March 1948	322 1/4	263 1/4
April	323 1/4	264 1/4
May	324 1/4	265 1/4
June	325 1/4	266 1/4
July	326 1/4	267 1/4
Aug.	327 1/4	268 1/4
Sept.	328 1/4	269 1/4
Oct.	329 1/4	270 1/4
Nov.	330 1/4	271 1/4
Dec.	331 1/4	272 1/4
Jan.	332 1/4	273 1/4
Feb.	333 1/4	274 1/4
March 1949	334 1/4	275 1/4
April	335 1/4	276 1/4
May	336 1/4	277 1/4
June	337 1/4	278 1/4
July	338 1/4	279 1/4
Aug.	339 1/4	280 1/4
Sept.	340 1/4	281 1/4
Oct.	341 1/4	282 1/4
Nov.	342 1/4	283 1/4
Dec.	343 1/4	284 1/4
Jan.	344 1/4	285 1/4
Feb.	345 1/4	286 1/4
March 1950	346 1/4	287 1/4
April	347 1/4	288 1/4
May	348 1/4	289 1/4
June	349 1/4	290 1/4
July	350 1/4	291 1/4
Aug.	351 1/4	292 1/4
Sept.	352 1/4	293 1/4
Oct.	353 1/4	294 1/4
Nov.	354 1/4	295 1/4
Dec.	355 1/4	296 1/4
Jan.	356 1/4	297 1/4
Feb.	357 1/4	298 1/4
March 1951	358 1/4	299 1/4
April	359 1/4	300 1/4
May	360 1/4	301 1/4
June	361 1/4	302 1/4
July	362 1/4	303 1/4
Aug.	363 1/4	304 1/4
Sept.	364 1/4	305 1/4
Oct.	365 1/4	306 1/4
Nov.	366 1/4	307 1/4
Dec.	367 1/4	308 1/4
Jan.	368 1/4	309 1/4
Feb.	369 1/4	310 1/4
March 1952	370 1/4	311 1/4
April	371 1/4	312 1/4
May	372 1/4	313 1/4
June	373 1/4	314 1/4
July	374 1/4	315 1/4
Aug.	375 1/4	316 1/4
Sept.	376 1/4	317 1/4
Oct.	377 1/4	318 1/4
Nov.	378 1/4	319 1/4
Dec.	379 1/4	320 1/4
Jan.	380 1/4	321 1/4
Feb.	381 1/4	322 1/4
March 1953	382 1/4	323 1/4
April	383 1/4	324 1/4
May	384 1/4	325 1/4
June	385 1/4	326 1/4
July	386 1/4	327 1/4
Aug.	387 1/4	328 1/4
Sept.	388 1/4	329 1/4
Oct.	389 1/4	330 1/4
Nov.	390 1/4	331 1/4
Dec.	391 1/4	332 1/4
Jan.	392 1/4	333 1/4
Feb.	393 1/4	334 1/4
March 1954	394 1/4	335 1/4
April	395 1/4	336 1/4
May	396 1/4	337 1/4
June	397 1/4	338 1/4
July	398 1/4	339 1/4
Aug.	399 1/4	340 1/4
Sept.	400 1/4	341 1/4
Oct.	401 1/4	342 1/4
Nov.	402 1/4	343 1/4
Dec.	403 1/4	344 1/4
Jan.	404 1/4	345 1/4
Feb.	405 1/4	346 1/4
March 1955	406 1/4	347 1/4
April	407 1/4	348 1/4
May	408 1/4	349 1/4
June	409 1/4	350 1/4
July	410 1/4	351 1/4
Aug.	411 1/4	352 1/4
Sept.	412 1/4	353 1/4
Oct.	413 1/4	354 1/4
Nov.	414 1/4	355 1/4
Dec.	415 1/4	356 1/4
Jan.	416 1/4	357 1/4
Feb.	417 1/4	358 1/4
March 1956	418 1/4	359 1/4
April	419 1/4	360 1/4
May	420 1/4	361 1/4
June	421 1/4	362 1/4
July	422 1/4	363 1/4
Aug.	423 1/4	364 1/4
Sept.	424 1/4	365 1/4
Oct.	425 1/4	366 1/4
Nov.	426 1/4	367 1/4
Dec.	427 1/4	368 1/4
Jan.	428 1/4	369 1/4
Feb.	429 1/4	370 1/4
March 1957	430 1/4	371 1/4
April	431 1/4	372 1/4
May	432 1/4	373 1/4
June	433 1/4	374 1/4
July	434 1/4	375 1/4
Aug.	435 1/4	376 1/4
Sept.	436 1/4	377 1/4
Oct.	437 1/4	378 1/4
Nov.	438 1/4	379 1/4
Dec.	439 1/4	380 1/4
Jan.	440 1/4	381 1/4
Feb.	441 1/4	382 1/4
March 1958	442 1/4	383 1/4
April	443 1/4	384 1/4
May	444 1/4	385 1/4
June	445 1/4	386 1/4
July	446 1/4	387 1/4
Aug.	447 1/4	388 1/4
Sept.	448 1/4	389 1/4
Oct.	449 1/4	390 1/4
Nov.	450 1/4	391 1/4
Dec.	451 1/4	392 1/4
Jan.	452 1/4	393 1/4
Feb.	453 1/4	394 1/4
March 1959	454 1/4	395 1/4
April	455 1/4	396 1/4
May	456 1/4	397 1/4
June	457 1/4	398 1/4
July	458 1/4	399 1/4
Aug.	459 1/4	400 1/4
Sept.	460 1/4	401 1/4
Oct.	461 1/4	402 1/4
Nov.	462 1/4	403 1/4
Dec.	463 1/4	404 1/4
Jan.	464 1/4	405 1/4
Feb.	465 1/4	406 1/4
March 1960	466 1/4	407 1/4
April	467 1/4	408 1/4
May	468 1/4	409 1/4
June	469 1/4	410 1/4
July	470 1/4	411 1/4
Aug.	471 1/4	412 1/4
Sept.	472 1/4	413 1/4
Oct.	473 1/4	414 1/4
Nov.	474 1/4	415 1/4
Dec.	475 1/4	416 1/4
Jan.	476 1/4	417 1/4
Feb.	477 1/4	418 1/4
March 1961	478 1/4	419 1/4
April	479 1/4	420 1/4
May	480 1/4	421 1/4
June	481 1/4	422 1/4
July	482 1/4	423 1/4
Aug.	483 1/4	424 1/4
Sept.	484 1/4	425 1/4
Oct.	485 1/4	426 1/4
Nov.	486 1/4	427 1/4
Dec.	487 1/4	428 1/4
Jan.	488 1/4	429 1/4
Feb.	489 1/4	430 1/4
March 1962	490 1/4	431 1/4
April	491 1/4	432 1/4
May	492 1/4	433 1/4
June	493 1/4	434 1/4
July	494 1/4	435 1/4
Aug.	495 1/4	436 1/4
Sept.	496 1/4	437 1/4
Oct.	497 1/4	438 1/4
Nov.	498 1/4	439 1/4
Dec.	499 1/4	440 1/4
Jan.	500 1/4	441 1/4
Feb.	501 1/4	442 1/4
March 1963	502 1/4	443 1/4
April	503 1/4	444 1/4
May	504 1/4	445 1/4
June	505 1/4	446 1/4
July	506 1/4	447 1/4
Aug.	507 1/4	448 1/4
Sept.	508 1/4	449 1/4
Oct.	509 1/4	450 1/4
Nov.	510 1/4	451 1/4
Dec.	511 1/4	452 1/4
Jan.	512 1/4	453 1/4
Feb.	513 1/4	454 1/4
March 1964	514 1/4	455 1/4
April	515 1/4	456 1/4

